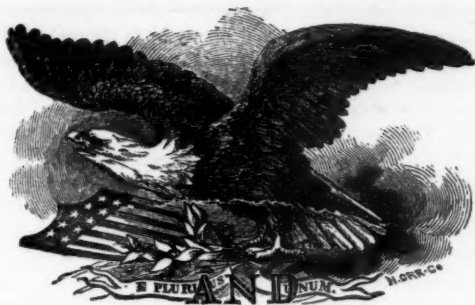


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER THIRTY-ONE.

The Military Situation.....	513	Recent Literature.....	518
The Staff.....	514	Army and Navy Personal.....	519
Rifled Ordnance.....	514	The Dispatch that Never Came.....	519
Army Transportation in the Field.....	515	General Grant and the Army of the	
Submarine Ordnance.....	515	Potomac.....	520
Abuse of the Staff Uniform.....	515	Conscription and Volunteering.....	520
Staff Appointments.....	515	Editorial Paragraphs.....	521
The Grog Ration.....	515	Foreign Military and Naval Matters.....	522
Military and Naval Matters in Con-		Army Gazette.....	523, 524
gress.....	516	Navy Gazette.....	525
List of Prizes.....	517	Medical Department.....	525
Navy Yards.....	517	Notice to Mariners.....	525
Various Naval Matters.....	517	Marriages and Deaths.....	526
The British Navy.....	518		

The editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be removed about the 10th of April to No. 39 Park Row, Times Building, directly opposite the City Hall Park.

Subscribers who may have failed to receive any of the back numbers of the JOURNAL, are informed that there has been an unavoidable delay in reprinting some of them, which will account for the omission. Our files are now complete, and we shall this week supply all who have ordered. Number 4, among the others, is now reprinted and ready for delivery.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE theatre of war in Virginia has been undisturbed during the week by hostile demonstrations. There have been stories of the crossing of the Rappahannock near Fredericksburgh by a strong body of Rebel cavalry under General STUART, and of encounters, in which a considerable number of them were taken prisoners. But the stories lack the essential merit of truth. Meantime both armies are busy with preparations for the approaching conflict; and though there is apparent quietude, there is no lack of activity. From all parts of the Confederacy conscripts are hurried forward with the greatest rapidity to swell the forces under General LEE; and deserters from LONG-STREET'S army say that that General is also moving to form a junction with the Rebel forces on the Rapidan. It seems to be conceded on both sides that Virginia will be the scene of the grand opening of the approaching campaign. Both parties are making gigantic preparations for the encounter, which cannot long be delayed.

THE military news from other portions of the vast theatre of war is also devoid of present interest. From the Southwest we learn that the Rebel General MORGAN with his command is encamped near Decatur, endeavoring to pick up a sufficient number of horses to mount his cavalry for his threatened raid through Kentucky. He is said to find it a difficult task, as Union raids and the severe exigencies of the Rebel cavalry service have told very much on the supplies of horses in the South. Decatur was captured by General DODGE with but little resistance on the part of the enemy. The Rebel force in the town was estimated at from four to six hundred, about equal to the number that drove them out. Our forces still hold the place, and it is said will occupy it as a permanent post. Guerrilla bands are still active in the Southwest. On the night of the 16th inst. a roving party captured and burned a freight train from Nashville near Estelle Springs. Captain BEARDSLEY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York, and seven men, who were in the train, were paroled, and after being relieved of their clothing, money, and other valuables, were sent back on a hand car.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says that the Rebel strength in front of our position may be safely estimated at between 27,000 and 30,000 men. General HINDMAN has resigned the command of his corps, and has been succeeded by General HOOD.

General PRICE has again assumed command of the

Confederate forces in Arkansas, with the avowed object of chasing the Union Army from that State. He has issued a grandiloquent address to his army, in which he tells them that he will soon lead them against their "cowardly, boasting foes," and that they must retrieve their reverses, re-occupy the territory they have lost, and establish the perpetuity of their government. General PRICE has a difficult task before him, if he attempts to accomplish all these objects.

Rumors are afloat of an intended Rebel raid into Kentucky. The story is, that the Rebels, 20,000 strong, have occupied Bull Gap, preparatory to this movement, which will be made as soon as General MORGAN succeeds in remounting his men. The Rebels, it is said, will enter Kentucky prepared, if not to occupy the State permanently, "to ransack the country through her whole extent, sweeping away everything of value, and leaving a desert behind them." They will probably find a sufficient Union force prepared to interfere with the execution of their kind intentions.

The latest news from the Red River Expedition comes to us by telegraph, and records the capture of Fort De Russey by the expedition, which left Vicksburg on the 10th. Our forces were under command of General A. J. SMITH. The story is that we took eleven guns and 200 prisoners. The capture of the Fort is an important advantage, and will do much to assure the successful occupation of Shreveport. We hope to receive confirmation of the news.

Admiral PORTER'S gunboat fleet has taken its departure, it is rumored, for Alexandria. To reduce the formidable defensive works, which have been erected by the Rebels between that city and the mouth of the Red River, reliance is placed on the iron-clads which accompany the fleet. The little town of Madisonville, on Lake Ponchartrain, opposite New Orleans, has been evacuated by our forces. It will be remembered that this place was occupied on the 13th of January by General GROVER, and extensively fortified on the land side. The works were left undisturbed when our forces withdrew. They add nothing to the strength of the place for the Rebels, as it is easily approached from the water side. General GROVER'S whole force was ordered to concentrate at Baton Rouge.

A DETACHMENT of Rebels, said to be GILLMORE'S men, on the 19th, made a dash into Bath, a village of Morgan County, West Virginia, and captured two West Virginia Legislators. The band was immediately pursued by our cavalry, and a number of the men were captured.

AN expedition, under command of General GRAHAM, set out from Fort Monroe, on the 17th inst., for the purpose of relieving Matthews and Gloucester counties of the presence of a dangerous and troublesome band of guerillas, as well as to capture and destroy whatever public property could be found. The expedition was heard from on the 21st, at which date it had inflicted a considerable amount of damage on the enemy, and General GRAHAM have decided to extend his operations to a field, the locality of which was not disclosed.

THE situation before Newbern, N. C., remains unchanged. The Rebel force in our front has been somewhat reduced within a few weeks, and our forces have employed the season of inactivity in the field in repairing and strengthening their defences. A little skirmish between a detachment of the Third New York cavalry and a party of Rebel infantry, took place on the 13th inst. Only one of our party was wounded.

The 14th was the anniversary of the capture of the city by our forces; and as the Rebels had always threatened that the day should never pass without an attack, the necessary arrangements were made to receive them. But no attack was made. It is surmised that the raids on Richmond, caused a serious diversion of Rebel forces from North Carolina to the Confederate capital, leaving General PICKETT too weak to commence operations against a force so strongly fortified as Newbern now is.

WE learn from Port Royal, that a night attack on Seabrook Island was made by the Rebels on the 17th. They came down the Chickhassie River in boats, and approached Seabrook about three o'clock in the morning. Their advance was immediately detected by the Union pickets, who opened a sharp fire upon them, forcing them to retreat without accomplishing their object.

The Rebels are said to have mounted six rifle guns in Fort Sumter, bearing on the channel. The garrison of that stubborn heap of ruins is reported to consist of about two hundred and fifty men. A lofty Rebel watch tower has been recently erected at Secessionville, on James Island, from the top of which the enemy can observe the operations within our lines. Another Rebel iron-clad, named the *Ashley*, has been successfully launched at Charleston. This increases the iron-clad fleet at Charleston to seven vessels. Unless immediate measures are taken to prevent the completion of these vessels, our blockading fleet may some day find itself confronted by an enemy powerful enough to put its strength to a severe test.

A rumor, not confirmed from any other quarter, was brought to Folly Island by Rebel deserters, that Admiral FARRAGUT had captured Fort Powell, below Mobile, with a garrison of 1,000 men. These deserters probably thought that so good a story would increase their welcome in our lines.

WE have received some interesting particulars in regard to the movements of the pirate *Alabama*, from a correspondent who writes to us from the U. S. ship *St. Louis*, off Funchal, Madeira, 29th February, 1864. The letter of condolence referred to by our correspondent in his introduction, we publish elsewhere:

SIR:—I herewith enclose a letter of condolence, which I beg you will insert in the JOURNAL. It relates to the sad and unexpected death of our Consul at this place, Mr. GEORGE TRUE, who was taken with small-pox, the only case known on the island. He had many friends in the naval service, who will read the enclosed with a sad interest, but at the same time be gratified that we were here in time to pay a proper honor to his memory. We still continue our cruising, although our two years from the United States has elapsed some time since. The Rebel *Florida* entered this port the night before last, and now lies within a short distance of us, with the Rebel ensign and jack flying. She comes from Brest for coals, water and men, all of which the Governor has refused her. There are plenty of the gray uniforms parading on shore, but they do not appear to be very enthusiastically received. The *Florida* has 113 men, one of which number is an American. I understand she has plenty of money in English bank-notes and sovereigns, and American \$20 gold. She has a spare engine in case of accident. I hear that Captain MORRIS publicly states that he will not come to an encounter with us, as it is not for his interest. We have an enthusiastic company of officers and a splendid crew, all of whom are over anxious to meet the pirate, even at great odds, but we are the same old sailing sloop in modern days, so in case she pleases, she will wave an impudent adieu and leave us helpless and mortified. All hands are praying to see one of our steamers come in, but I fear such fortune will not be ours.

THE STAFF.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S AND COMMISSARY DEPARTMENTS.

Among the questions of practical moment to which the interior workings of our Army organization have given importance, are some which relate to the reconstruction of the departmental staff organization—more particularly those of the quartermaster's and commissary departments. These departments are undoubtedly working very efficiently and with great activity, skill and economy; but in their operation there are many incidental matters of difficulty, which would, perhaps, disappear under a new system. We propose to mention some of the existing inconveniences.

The first is, that two departments exist, engaged substantially in one branch of service, viz., supplies, which are constantly connected in all their operations, and which by the absence of a single authority to determine in practice the details of their relations, frequently come into collision. The theory of their action is, of course, that both take their directions from the commanding officer; but in reality they settle their affairs as best they can—by friendly agreement, if so disposed, but often with bickering and feelings of animosity. We are speaking of officers of the two departments in the field. For example: a certain number of wagons are allowed for the transportation of supplies, and orders direct the quantity of each class that is to be carried. The wagons are under the control of the quartermasters, and to them the commissaries make application for transportation. In a vast majority of cases the officers of both departments claim that the others encroach on them. Both are desirous of carrying a full supply—in fact, a surplus, if possible—and the consequence is that teams are overloaded and overworked. Take the same matter on a larger scale. When an army reaches a dépôt after a march which has exhausted its supplies, a multitude of quartermasters and commissaries throng to the dépôt for forage and provisions. Precedence of transportation by railroad or water, and precedence of opportunities for unloading, are usually given to the latter. It frequently happens that as much as ten days' rations will be accumulated, while the animals are suffering for grain, because one superintending officer for both departments has not designated the exact proportion of facilities to be allowed to each. In connection with this matter the question arises, why should not all matters of supply be regulated by a single administrative department?

Second. By the present staff system quartermasters and commissaries are made directly responsible to their immediate commanders, and are supervised by the superiors of their own department, to whom they are responsible for all matters of administration and accounts. This duplicate responsibility produces constant difficulties; the officers, instead of being devoted only to their duties, become subject to the caprices of their commanders. We have frequently seen the movement of a whole army train and the march of artillery and troops greatly embarrassed by conflicting orders concerning the movement of trains. Some new system, which would fix exactly the comparative relations of quartermasters and commissaries to their commanders and to their departmental superiors, is greatly needed. The old system of responsibility to commanders having been proved in its full intention inapplicable to a large army in the field, orders were issued in the Army of the Potomac which permitted direct correspondence between inferiors and superiors of the same department. This immediately excited objection among commanding officers, who threw themselves on the old and impracticable regulations, the theory of which is that all communications must go through the Adjutant-General's department. Several additional orders have been issued in the Army of the Potomac, but the matter is as far from settlement as ever, and the relations above mentioned depend for their character on the individual peculiarities of commanders. Some of them say it is the business of my staff to take care of their departments, and as long as they do their duty, I do not care about the formalities. Others, on the contrary, say I command my staff, and will not permit them to receive any directions except such as I give them.

In our present system of operations, the *corps d'armées* has become the chief unit of responsibility and command. Brigades—so far as relates to the quartermaster's, commissary, ordnance and medical departments—are almost entirely absorbed in the divisions; the latter have in many respects an independent organization, but a full organization in all departments is not reached until we arrive at the corps. It is, therefore, a question for consideration if the routine of departmental operation should not be directed immediately and exclusively from corps headquarters, thus securing uniformity and concurrence of action. Should not some authority at headquarters of corps be entrusted with the entire control of both the great departments of supply?

A third practical question relates to the organization of trains. The persons now in the employ of the quartermaster's and commissary's departments are either hired citizens or detailed soldiers. The former have no permanent organ-

ization, and the latter should mostly be in the ranks. An organization similar to that of the French train of equipages is greatly needed. The present system lacks discipline, it is destructive to the animals, and is unreliable in cases of danger. The question of a reorganization in this matter has been often discussed, and some attempts to accomplish it have been made. A commission now exists, we believe, authorized to enlist negroes in Kentucky and Tennessee for the quartermaster's department. But the reorganization we suggest is much more extensive. Materials now exist in our Army for the formation of a most excellent administrative system, of both officers and men. Should such a system, with full details, be enacted by Congress, a corps of capable officers, selected from those now in the administrative departments of the regular and volunteer forces, could soon be created, with a sufficient number of enlisted men selected from the hired employes and detailed soldiers; these last, on entering into their new connection, should be entirely separated from their regimental obligations.

The last practical question to which we shall now refer relates to the system of accounts. This, in the quartermaster's and ordnance departments particularly, is very onerous to the officers responsible for property. In the commissary department it is much more simple, and the results are much more rapid. Taking the quartermaster's department for an example, an officer submits his accounts, say for the month of January. Part of them go to the Quartermaster-General's office, and part to the Treasury Department. It is perhaps a year or eighteen months before he hears of the decision upon them. By this time the opportunities for correcting informalities have perhaps passed away; if he submits new accounts, another long period elapses before he again hears. Officers are continually receiving "Statements of differences" upon accounts for which proper papers have been sent up, but have not been reached by the revising functionaries. Immense piles of papers accumulate in the departments at Washington, and officers in the field, besides being compelled to carry with them on the march several bushels of papers running through two years' business, are continually oppressed with a sense of undetermined responsibility. Why cannot accounting bureaus be organized at the headquarters of *corps d'armées* and armies? The quartermasters of corps are now directed to revise accounts; but they have no final action on them—merely perusing them to correct obvious errors of form, to see that all responsible officers account regularly, and to detect any malversation or culpable neglect.

RIFLED ORDNANCE.*

THE introduction of Rifled Ordnance has so generally attracted the attention of military men, that we seek with avidity for all information on this important subject, and watch with intense interest the many experiments which are being made with a weapon which can hardly yet be considered as having attained to a desirable degree of perfection.

To the EMPEROR of France is ascribed the merit of having first successfully attempted the use of rifled cannon; his first efforts were limited to guns of small calibre, but with the knowledge that his results were satisfactory, a host of inventors sprung into existence, and a great variety of rifled guns have been offered to the public.

The English, always regarding with jealous rivalry every move of their French neighbors, became alarmed by the appearance of the formidable NAPOLEON gun, and the ingenuity of their mechanics was taxed to the utmost to produce a gun which should compete with that of their *friendly allies*. Many were the experiments made, until in 1854, a Mr. WM. ARMSTRONG manufactured a three-pounder, which appeared to fulfill all of their wishes. Various trials were made with the new gun, until in 1857, under the patronage of the British Government, the system of Mr. ARMSTRONG was received with great favor, and his gun adopted as the model gun. In their enthusiasm, Mr. ARMSTRONG became Sir WM. ARMSTRONG; was appointed Engineer of Rifled Ordnance, at a salary of £2,000 per annum, with travelling expenses, and various perquisites; his salary to date back from 1st April, 1856, and continue ten years; and it was at the same time stipulated, that "Sir WM. ARMSTRONG shall remain at liberty to carry on his present business or any other in which he may think proper to engage."

A great furore seems now to have seized the mind of the British Government, and without regard to expense, an establishment "capable of turning out 100 guns a year," was soon in operation, and every effort was made to manufacture the guns as rapidly as possible and of every calibre. Thus the work proceeded, until in the beginning of 1863, when the vast expenditures incurred, together with unsatisfactory rumors which had obtained circulation and gained the attention of Parliament, induced the appointment of a committee "to inquire into the expenditure incurred since the beginning of 1858 on various natures of improved

ordnance, whether obtained by contract, or manufactured "in the Public Departments, and into the results obtained "by such expenditure."

The Report of this committee was made in July last, and is before us. It is very voluminous, but embraces so much of valuable information that we will devote a portion of our pages to a digest of the testimony, believing we cannot offer to our readers a subject of more general interest.

The Report, after giving a sketch of the history of the Armstrong gun, admits "that the experiments with the "Whitworth gun were not of as extended a nature as those "with the Armstrong gun," but in the laying aside of the one without full trial, and the taking up the other while still an experiment the Report finds justification. "Your Committee are of opinion that the adoption of the "Armstrong gun by the Secretary of State for War, for "special service in the field was fully justified." This language appears to be a qualified approval only, for the terms "special service in the field," do not seem to meet the full merits of the case. After a calm review of the evidence taken before the Committee, it is difficult to arrive at anything approaching to an entire and absolute approval of the guns in question. We here quote some interesting statements:

"The whole supply of Armstrong guns and projectiles has been obtained from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich and the Elswick Ordnance Factory.

"1st. The sum of £965,117 9s. 7d. has been paid to the Elswick Ordnance Company for articles supplied.

"2d. After giving credit for the value of plant and stores received from the Company, a sum of £65,534 4s. has been paid to the Elswick Ordnance Company, as compensation for terminating the contract.

"3d. The outstanding liabilities of the war office to the Elswick Ordnance Company, for articles ordered, amounted on the 7th May last to the sum of £37,143 2s. 10d. The whole of these payments and liabilities amounts to the sum of £1,067,794 16s. 5d.

"4th. The sum of £1,471,753 1s. 3d. has been expended in the three manufacturing departments of Woolwich on the Armstrong guns, ammunition and carriages, making altogether a grand total of £2,539,547 17s. 8d."

This, it must be confessed, is a startling sum of money to have been expended on what appears to have been an experimental weapon.

"Your committee have received various and most conflicting evidence with regard to the results of this large expenditure. * * * * *

"The 12-pounders, although stated by some of the witnesses to be too complicated a weapon for service, are generally approved of. * * * * *

"It appears to your Committee that the Armstrong field-gun is the best known for field purposes. His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief states that, in his opinion, Sir W. ARMSTRONG's system surpasses in completeness any other, and his conviction is that England in this respect is ahead of any other country. Colonel BINGHAM, Adjutant-General of Artillery, states that he is perfectly satisfied with the Armstrong field-gun; that it is the best gun known, and that this is the general opinion of officers of artillery of all classes. At the same time some of the military officers examined state that, in their opinion, we ought not entirely to rely (for field artillery) on breech-loading guns, as being complicated and liable to injuries from rough handling, and various accidents, and are inclined to retain a proportion of muzzle-loading guns for horse artillery."

The testimony of the Duke of Cambridge fails to support this part of the Report, for in reply to question 1,220 he says:—"That of course depends entirely on whether they "are lined guns or not. The committee reported that the "guns were defective, because they had been used; and it "appears that one-half of the guns at least are lined. "Therefore, if the conclusion arrived at in the Report be "correct, that the lining of the guns was the cause of their "being defective, it results that half the artillery guns (if "lined) are defective." It appears also that this witness was one of the early patrons of the gun, and it was by his concurrence that the gun was introduced into the service. We must not therefore expect of him a too ready admission that there was any failure of result for the two and half millions of pounds sterling expended; but his evidence in fact is very unimportant, for he merely expresses "opinions" and "convictions" without seeming to have had any practical knowledge of the gun; and we should not have adverted to his testimony but that it constitutes the gist of the Report, and must of necessity come within the range of our analysis.

In explanation of the complaints as to the "failure of "some of the guns," the committee report that "this appears to have arisen from faulty manufacture." Now, if it be possible that in Government workshops, under the supervision of the inventor himself, guns of "faulty manufacture," or "patched up guns," can be so managed as to deceive the inspector, there must be something wrong in the system; but to the Report:—

"As to the 110-pounders, it is on all hands admitted that although useful as chase guns, they ought not to be introduced into the naval service as broad side guns. They were originally required for use against wooden ships, and, whilst not sufficiently powerful for penetrating iron-plated ships, are as yet imperfect for general naval service, owing to the difficulty of managing and manufacturing the vent-piece. Nevertheless, the 110-pounder is considered by naval men of eminence in the profession, as a most valuable weapon in its present proportion to the armament of a

*Report from the Select Committee on Ordnance ordered by the House of Commons. Imported by D. VAN NOSTRAND, New York.

ship, and the Duke of Somerset is of opinion that the Navy has not got too many of them."

The Duke of Somerset states that

"We have nothing better now for close quarters than the 68-pounder, and concurs with all the naval witnesses in considering that, in the armament of her Majesty's ships, only a small proportion of 100-pounders should be included. His Grace further adds that it was not till we tried a 100-pounder and a 68-pounder against Captain Coles' cupola that he became aware that the 68-pounder struck a harder blow than the 100-pounder at short range. It should be observed that this comparison was made when the charge of the 100-pounder was 14 lbs.; it has now been reduced to 12 lbs. The Duke of Somerset, however, further stated that many experiments had recently been made with shot weighing about 69 lbs. fired from the 110-pounder Armstrong gun with the old 68-pounder charge of powder; that this had helped to correct an error. It was imagined that a smooth-bore gun must have greater velocity than a rifled gun. That was an error which we have corrected gradually with increased experience. These experiments have tended to put us right on these points.

"The Duke of Somerset also further informed your committee that the Admiralty had a report that the Armstrong gun had the greatest range and the greatest power of penetration of any gun tried; when they came to try it themselves, that was not confirmed by the facts; the Armstrong gun at a great distance may have had greater power of penetration, but for naval purposes at 200 yards, it certainly had not the greatest power; our old 68-pounder is a more powerful gun than the 100-pounder Armstrong gun.

"The old 68-pounder is therefore the most effective gun in the service against iron-plates.

"As to the various details involved in the Armstrong system, your committee can only refer to the scientific evidence given before them. The preponderance of opinion seems to be against any breech-loading system for larger guns.

"No sufficient experiments have been tried to show whether mechanical-fitting projectiles are liable to the objections made against them, that they must tend to destroy the gun from which they are fired."

In concluding this Report, the committee recommend that the different systems be fairly experimented upon; we are therefore led to the conclusion that after all the "large expenditure" above stated, the British officials still regard the ARMSTRONG experiment as incomplete, and the report leaves us involved in doubt as to the limits of calibre advisable for the gun which has been so extolled. It is presumed, however, that the 12-pounder field gun is the heaviest for which they claim success.

Having finished with this general notice of their report, we close this article with the design of continuing our review of the proceedings of the committee until we have given the substance of the investigation to our readers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN THE FIELD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The movements of an army are, except in mere raids, limited to the rapidity of its means of transportation in the field. Notwithstanding this fact, and that vast improvements are made in every other department, the old army wagon, horses and mules remain the same as when the war commenced. The train, instead of being formed for rapid movements over bad roads, appears to be formed to retard rather than assist the movements of the army. Who that has had the management of an army-train over the ordinary mud roads of the country south of MASON and DIXON'S line, but has noticed that the empty wagon is load enough for a team of four or even six mules, and is, in fact, as much as such a team can make sure progress with, especially where the road is badly broken up and passes through a country abounding in swamps, mudholes and gullies. The result is, that a teamster, if he makes progress during the day, must take a very light load, or be continually using the stimulus of the whip and spur, generally accompanied, I regret to say, in our army, with an amount of oaths and imprecations fearful to the unwonted hearer.

A rapid destruction of horses and mules, and what is still worse, the exposure of our brave men to night air and its consequent sickness and mortality, are natural results. It is not the long march so much as the night exposure which usually follows it that causes so much sickness and death in the army. If our army-trains were able to keep up at all times with the army, division or corps to which they belong so as to afford shelter at night, it is easy to understand how great an improvement would be effected, and delays so frequently occasioned by the slowness of trains avoided. If it was made always to accompany and keep pace with the command, the capture of a train by the enemy could seldom occur.

A whole train of fifty or a hundred wagons and teams, is not unfrequently delayed for hours by a break down of one or two wagons in crossing a narrow and dangerous place in a road, the cumbersome nature of the wagon rendering it, by some slight accident, beyond the control of the teamsters.

The liability to delay in the transportation of supplies is one of the most serious drawbacks of an army when marching into an enemy's country, and must be taken into account in all the calculations incident to a campaign. The bad roads have always been the great impediment to the movements of our armies in Virginia and elsewhere for the greater part of the year, and it is mainly because vehicles suitable only for good roads are used for army transportation.

Indeed, it is impossible to enumerate all the evils resulting from delays in the transportation of supplies, equipage, &c., of an army. Many of the most serious defeats have been sustained, and the fruits of victories have only been

half gathered, in consequence of the slow movements of our army wagons.

With the exception of heavy artillery, the freight required by an army on the march is not necessarily of extraordinary weight, and certainly need not be packed in boxes or parcels of great bulk; why then should a large four-wheel wagon of great strength and immense weight be employed when rapidity of movement is of such vast importance? I admit that for bad roads, great strength is required in a vehicle. Also that broad felloes and tires are desirable to prevent sinking into mud, but it by no means follows that the four-wheeled wagon with all its heavy machinery is essential to army purposes. It is from its height very awkward for loading and unloading, especially when the articles to be handled are heavy or bulky.

When short of army wagons, I have sometimes hired draymen, with their two-wheel drays, with one or two mules, and I have found that one such dray, with two mules, owing to its more rapid movements over mud, and the rapidity and ease with which the work of loading and unloading was performed, would do as much hauling in a day, and sometimes more, than a six-mule team attached to an army wagon with more men to assist in lifting.

In loading an army wagon, the teamster, if the six mules are sufficiently broken to stand without him, has to get into the wagon, and there he stands while several other men lift up the various packages, he placing them in the wagon according to his judgment. With a dray the operation of loading is very simple, and the driver with one assistant can get loaded up ready to start in the time frequently taken by a six-mule team and wagon, and get placed in position. All the movements of any army wagon are necessarily slow, while the management of four or six mules requires much experience and dexterity. In drawing, the wheel-mules generally do the work, the lead mules, except under the management of the most experienced and diligent drivers, doing little or nothing of the labor.

The improvement I would suggest is this: that instead of the army wagon, the army in the field, wherever rapidity of movement is desirable, be supplied with a two-wheel dray or cart, constructed so as to secure the greatest strength, but of such material, bent felloes, and the soundest lumber, iron &c., as will secure lightness as well as strength. The best plan would be to offer a premium for the best model and adopt the one combining the greatest advantages. Our Yankee mechanics would, if their attention were once directed to the subject, produce a dray for army purposes, such as would greatly facilitate the movements of our army in the field, and in doing so, would hasten the end so ardently desired by all patriots, the end of the rebellion.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 16, 1864.

A. Q. M.

SUBMARINE ORDNANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your paper of the 5th inst. you correctly mention the fact that some experiments in submarine ordnance were made by myself in this city in the spring of 1862. These experiments were made for three consecutive days, April 15th, 16th and 17th, 1862, and were conducted substantially according to the plans and specifications attached to my American Patent, entitled "An Improvement in Arming War Vessels," dated May 6th, 1862, and numbered 35,193, to which I wish to call your particular attention.

In your paper of the 5th inst. you say that, "In England, where more attention has been given to this important subject than in this country, five or six patents for firing under water have been taken out, or applied for. The earliest of these, that of Mr. PAGE, C. E., bears date June 15, 1861; the second, that of ROBERT BURLEY, of Glasgow, was dated the 5th of May, 1862." This is not entirely correct. My English patent was dated March 31st, 1862, and numbered 893, having been granted prior to that of ROBERT BURLEY. You will find the copy of the patent, specification and drawings in the Astor Library, in New York. I have also received patents for this method of arming war vessels in nearly all of the other European countries where they have a navy.

It is not correct that they have given more attention to this method of firing under water in England than here. The first practical plan for firing guns under water was invented by me, and the first that was known in England of that plan was upon my filing a full specification, March 28, 1862. Very soon after that time the attention of the British Admiralty was called to the subject, with a request from me, through my agent in England, for them to try it, which they did in the manner described in your paper, with good success. Therefore, I claim that firing guns from the sides of vessels under water is my invention, and not an English invention.

The plan of Mr. PAGE was filed in England before my patent was applied for, but not until long after I had made my invention; and I believe that no submarine gun was ever fired, or ever will be fired, on Mr. PAGE'S plan, it being quite impossible to fire guns in the manner described by him. You will notice the effect of the attempt at firing guns under water by allowing the water to flow into the muzzle of the gun, and resting its pressure against the front end of the projectile. The account in your paper of February 27, 1864, says:—"The resistance of the water broke up the shell in, or near to the gun." Now, it is impossible to use the submarine guns with any practical effect, unless the water is excluded from the bore of the gun in front of the projectile, leaving an air space between the charge and muzzle, so that a high velocity can be obtained in an air space before the projectile reaches the muzzle of the gun, when it will pass out, forcing the compressed air before it at a considerable distance. It will then cut its way through the water at quite a long range, considering the element through which it passes. The gases from the gun will follow the shot its entire flight through the hole in the water made by the projectile, said hole opening as a vacuum to rid the gun of the gas. The recoil of the gun, for this reason, is less than when it is fired into the air above the water. This may appear astonishing, but it has, nevertheless, been proved to be true by actual experiment, which is, after all, the only true test. This fact is very important, as it shows that guns may be fired on my plan within the hull of the vessel without causing any powder gas in the vessel at all, and with so

little concussion or recoil as to make them both comfortable and manageable. Indeed, they are much more so than guns that are fired in the ordinary manner from the deck of a vessel, above water. I propose to arm vessels on my plan with guns made of the best material, and in the best manner, weighing about 25 tons, with a bore about 7 inches diameter, carrying a shell 7 inches diameter and about six feet long, containing a bursting charge of powder of at least 75 pounds, having a pointed or conical head, and a percussion or time fuse, as desired. A vessel armed with guns of this description—say one on each side, and one at the bow—would be truly formidable, as one shell would sink any vessel now afloat, at a distance of one or two hundred feet. Another important feature of my invention is, that the muzzle of the gun is run out to battery through a stuffing box, outside of the vessel, and into the water some 5 feet, leaving a body of water between the muzzle and side of the vessel, the *vis inertiae* of which effectually protects the sides of the vessel from injury by the great pressure of the gas as it flows from the muzzle of the gun at the instant of discharge. I will here give you an exact copy of my claims, attached to, and making part of my American patent, as above stated:

First. The employment of a gun or guns constructed and operated substantially as described, in a ship so constructed and defended with armor-plates, or their equivalent, that the ship may approach an enemy with reasonable safety, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

Second. Combining a gun constructed and employed in a vessel as described, with an appropriate gun carriage to support the breech, a socket and stuffing box in the side of the hull to support the muzzle, and an extended port or shutter, or other devices equivalent thereto, to enable the gun to be worked substantially as described.

Third. Displacing the water from the bore of the gun between the charge and muzzle, by means of an air-tight displacing case, or its equivalent, substantially as described.

Very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY.

BOSTON, MASS., March 16th, 1864.

ABUSE OF THE STAFF UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Permit me to call the attention to the frequent and constant wearing of staff uniform, by those doing temporary staff duty, and in many cases by those who have not even this shallow pretext for doing so. I am persuaded that many officers wear the whole or part of the staff uniform, unconscious of any impropriety, and that if their attention were to be called there to, would discontinue its use. I cannot see why an infantry officer should wear the "black strap" or dark blue pants at any time, whether temporarily on staff duty or not, any more than he should make use of the designating colors of the cavalry arm. Indeed I think that it is the abuse of the staff uniform, that gives the impression altogether too general, that this class of officers have little to do, except to adorn hotel steps. Is it right that the faithful and brave working officers of the staff should be so scandalized?

NEW YORK, March 14, 1864.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your correspondent "Old Regulations," has with sense and ability called attention through your columns to the existing inconveniences and anomalies in the Rank and Appointment of the Staff, and especially to the exceptional provision by which rank is temporarily given by assignment, instead of by commission. Can you tell me whether any action has been or is to your knowledge likely to be taken in this matter by the Congress now in session? Some of our politicians seem to dread any legislation which appears to imply the continued existence of any army, and rather prefer the employment of any temporary make-shift as favoring the delusion of a speedy return to the corporal's guard of 17,000 men for the defence of the nation.

A. A. G.

THE GROG RATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—When I first entered the service grog was issued twice a day; men that had been brought up from boyhood in the service looked for their grog just as much as for their breakfast or dinner. As a consequence, when they came on shore, they spent their money freely, as every body knows, at the rum-seller's, and five times out of ten got robbed of the greater part of it. This is the case at the present time with many of them; the evil cannot be cured in a day, but time will do its work. Poor Jack has not had his grog for nearly two years. Poor Jack has not been put in irons quite so often, has not been tried by court-martial so often, as the records of the Navy Department can tell; more men have been raised from the ranks to be officers than in any other service where grog is issued. The sympathisers with poor Jack in losing his grog don't see this. It is true a single gill of whiskey does not make Jack drunk, but it lays the foundation for his becoming a drunkard. Experience has taught me this lesson.

I have seen young men come on board ship who would not go near the grog tub for the first month or two, but seeing it twice a day, and hearing the unfortunate men who had become its victims eulogize it, they finally became in their turn its victims, and fancied that they could not eat their breakfast without it. The friends of sailors may indeed rejoice that a stumbling-block has been taken out of their way on board ship.

I thought that stopping the grog would have caused a great deal of trouble; but I am happy to say that it has saved a great deal. I was afraid at first to speak to a fellow sailor on the subject, but now if it were put to a vote, I believe that nine out of ten would go against it. There is no fear of Uncle Sam being short of sailors when the Navy is reduced to a peace standing. Sailors know where they get the best usage; they are hard worked in a merchant ship and get no grog, and often get knocked down and abused, while in the service they have good usage and are never killed with hard work.

It is true that at the present time their pay is not suffi-

cient—clothing is 30 per cent. dearer than in peace time, and the depreciation in the currency is so great, that a sailor that has any one dependent on him has very hard times to make both ends meet. It is to be hoped his real friends will use every exertion to get either the price of clothing reduced and the quality improved, or to get the Hon. Secretary's proposition for raising the pay 25 per cent. carried out. Then all causes of complaint will cease to exist. Jack is as generous as he is brave, and is quite willing to bear a share in his country's burdens.

But whatever may be done, I am confident the time will come when the sailors themselves will be able and willing to recognize as their best friends such men as the brave departed Fozz, and to doubly honor them for their efforts to procure the abolition of the grog ration. R. S.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

AN animated debate, extending over several days, took place on the Senate bill to promote enlistments, Mr. Wilson's amendment, providing for the wife, or the woman recognized as such, and the children of the slave recruit. The amendment is still under debate.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate the Secretary of War has submitted a report, in which he says that no orders concerning elections were ever issued from the office. He encloses a letter from Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend, reporting that he has given no orders to provost marshals in Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland or Missouri relative to elections in those States. Also a letter of the same tenor from Provost-Marshal-General Fry, which, however, excepts a dispatch of October 31, to Assistant Provost-Marshal JEFFRIES, at Baltimore, as follows:—"Direct your provost-marshal to give their aid in carrying out General SCHENCK's orders for preserving the purity of the elections at the polls in Maryland.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. WILSON, calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to how many nine months' men have been raised under the militia law of last Congress, how many of them were volunteers, and how many drafted; whether the \$25 bounty has been paid to the nine months' volunteers; and, if not, why it has been withheld from any of them, and whether any bounty has been paid to any of the drafted men?

The following joint resolutions were submitted by Mr. McDUGALL, of California, in reference to the occupation of Mexico by the French:

Resolved, That the occupation of Mexico, or any part thereof, by the Emperor of France, or by the person indicated by him as Emperor of Mexico, is an offence to the people of the Republic of the United States of America.

Resolved, That the movements of the Government of France and the threatened movements of an Emperor imposed by the Emperor of France, demand of this Government, and insist upon war.

A bill was introduced by Mr. HARRIS, of New York, providing for the increase of the Marine Corps of the United States, by the addition of one Brigadier-General Commandant, five Captains, five Lieutenants, five Second Lieutenants, fifty sergeants, sixty corporals, ten drummers, ten fifiers, and one thousand privates, the officers to be appointed first by promotion, then by selection. The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WILSON has reported the House bill establishing a Bureau of Military Justice, with an amendment changing the head officer of the Bureau from Major to Colonel.

Mr. WILSON also called up on Wednesday the bill in relation to deserters. This bill disfranchises those who shall refuse to return to the service on the call of the President, in a proclamation to be issued immediately after the passage of this act. Those who reënter the service at such place and time as the President may designate do so without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowances due at the time of desertion and during their absence. Mr. WILSON thought that there were many deserters in Canada who would return to their duty if the proper inducements were held out.

HOUSE.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, introduced a substitute for the bill heretofore reported by him from the Committee on Public Lands, extending the principles of the Homestead Law to persons in the naval and military service, on confiscated and forfeited lands. He argued, in support of this measure, that this was a war of subjugation, and that, as the rebels will resist to the death, we must employ against them every weapon at our command, and confiscate all their lands to the use of the Union soldiers. Without taking action on this bill, the House proceeded to the discussion of the Senate bill to facilitate entries under the Homestead Bill of 1862. Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, offered an amendment releasing any person in the military or naval service, who has served not less than three months, from paying the required \$10 entry fee. This amendment was rejected by a majority of four, after which the bill was passed. It provides for facilitating entries by soldiers under the Homestead Law, enabling them to take the oath before a military officer instead of before land officers, &c.

Mr. DUMONT, of Indiana, introduced a bill providing that all bonds, obligations and undertakings, whether sealed or unsealed, heretofore made, or to be made, to secure the loyalty or good behavior and fidelity to their oath of prisoners of war or paroled prisoners, in order to secure them release, be hereby declared valid and binding against the parties making the same and their securities, the penalties to be enforced in any circuit or district court having jurisdiction of the same. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was offered by Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, calling on President LINCOLN, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of State, to furnish the names of

all persons arrested and held as prisoners in forts and other places of confinement for political or any other alleged offences against the Government, and who have not been tried or convicted in any civil court, and the causes of the arrest and imprisonment, and also whether any persons have been banished to the rebellious States with or without a trial. The consideration of the resolution was postponed.

The House has concurred in the Senate's amendment to the West Point Academy bill, increasing the pay of cadets to that of midshipmen, namely, \$40 a month, and also in another amendment originating in the Committee of Ways and Means, providing that, for one year from the 1st of July next, an additional cadet for each district shall be appointed, as now provided by law.

The Army Appropriation bill was warmly debated on the 21st. An amendment was offered by Mr. KERNAN, of New York, providing that no part of the money appropriated for army transportation shall be expended for the transportation of civilians employed in the departments of the Government to or from their homes at the public expense. After a sharp, personal debate the amendment was rejected, as was also one offered by Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, providing that no part of the money appropriated by this bill shall be applied or used for the purpose of raising negro troops, or paying negro soldiers now in arms. The bill was then passed nearly as it was reported.

A resolution was passed on the 22d authorizing the Secretary of War to institute inquiries as to the murder of Capt. THEODORE REED, of Philadelphia, in Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, by pirates.

It having pleased the Almighty in his inscrutable Providence to remove from this life our late fellow countryman, GEORGE TRUE, Consul for the United States of America at Madeira, we, the undersigned officers of the U. S. ship *St. Louis*, feel it our sad duty to express our sincere and heartfelt sympathy for his widow in her bereavement. This melancholy event has deprived us of a friend, whose generous hospitality we had so often enjoyed on this island, and whose estimable qualities endeared him the more to us as our acquaintance continued. The place he fills in our memory can never be effaced, and we offer his name this little public tribute of our respect, that our countrymen elsewhere may know how ably and zealously he represented them in a position he adorned by his personal worth. Though not permitted to meet him again in life, we are grateful that an opportune arrival enabled us to accompany his remains to their earthly house and pay him those last honors his public position and social standing so eminently deserved.

Geo. Henry Preble, Commander; A. L. Gihon, Surgeon, W. F. Stewart, Lieutenant; W. J. Squires, Lt. U. S. M. Corps; Judson L. Post, Asst. Paymaster; F. B. A. Lewis, Asst. Surgeon; George Cables, Acting Master; Joshua N. Rowe, Acting Master; Allen Hoxie, Acting Master; Hazard Marsh, Acting Ensign; Henry O. Prebles, Capt's Clerk. U. S. SHIP "ST. LOUIS," FUNERAL ROADS, MADEIRA, FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

SURGEON STEWART KENNEDY, of the United States Navy, who died on the 15th instant, was born at Easton, Pa., March 13, 1863; graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1854, and the following Spring was appointed to the Navy. Not immediately assigned to duty, he joined a merchant vessel, but hearing of the ravages of yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, he volunteered for service there, and was prostrated by the disease within a few weeks. On his recovery he joined the *Preble*, and participated in the battle between the rebel navy under HOLLINS, and the blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi. He then obtained permission to join the *Hartford*, and was present at the capture of New Orleans, being especially commended in the official report of the battle. Dr. KENNEDY, during the winter of 1852, had charge of the Naval Hospital of New York. In the summer of last year he was again ordered to the Gulf, on board the *Ticonderoga*, and was with her until she returned to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, much damaged in a storm encountered just after leaving to chase the captured vessel *Chesapeake*. He fell into ill health at this time, and died as above stated. He is mourned by a large number of friends, and is a loss to the service in which his skill and devotion were conspicuous and valued.

From evidence developed to the workmen and others engaged in removing the dead bodies on the battle-field of Gettysburg, the number of rebel killed is shown to have been heavier than was supposed. In one space of three acres were found three hundred and twenty-five Confederate slain; and elsewhere, in a single trench, two hundred and fifty more. A considerable portion of the battle-ground is likely to be ploughed up this spring and summer by farmers owning it, preparatory to planting corn and other grain. As a matter of course the Confederate graves must be obliterated, and the trenches which now indicate their burial places. There is a strong desire with the people, in respect to humanity, to have these bodies, though of the enemy, respectfully and decently put away in some enclosure where they may not be disturbed—where they can sleep in quietude.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK has returned to the Army of the Potomac, and resumed active command of the Second Army Corps.

On Wednesday, several contractors engaged in building iron-clad vessels, together with some of the citizens of New York, were to present to Commodore John Rodgers, as a testimonial for his gallant conduct and scientific ability in capturing the Rebel ram *Atlanta*, while in command of the monitor *Weehawken*, the following articles—viz.: One large salver, one punch-bowl and ladle, one small salver, one epergure and plateau, one tea-set of splendid articles, consisting of five pieces; one pitcher and two goblets, two ice-cream stands and cutters. The value of the articles is about \$3,500. Commodore Rodgers will soon take command of the great ocean iron-clad *Dictator*.

The following is a statement exhibiting the quotas of the several States under the President's call for 200,000 men, dated March 14th, 1864, with all credits deducted from, or deficiencies added thereto, excepting the enlistments of veteran volunteers, up to March 1st, 1864:—

MAINE.—Quota under the call for 200,000 men, March 14th, 1864, 4,721; number to be credited, none; deficiencies to be charged, 1,920; balance to be furnished, 6,641.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Quota, 2,588; credits, 160; deficiency, none; balance, 2,428.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Quota, 10,639; deficiencies, 9,933; balance, 20,592.
VERMONT.—Quota, 2,300; credit, 2,130; deficiency, none; balance, 170.
RHODE ISLAND.—Quota, 1,388; credit, 525; deficiency, none; balance, 863.
CONNECTICUT.—Quota, 3,168; credit, 594; deficiency, none; balance, 2,574.
NEW YORK.—Quota, 32,794; credit and deficiency, none (not yet computed); balance, 59,230.
NEW JERSEY.—Quota, 6,704; credit, none; deficiency, 7,520; balance, 14,224.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Quota, 26,302; credit and deficiency, none; (not yet computed); balance, 74,127.
DELAWARE.—Quota, 955; credit, none; deficiency, 691; balance, 1,646.
MARYLAND.—Quota, 4,317; credit, none; deficiency, 17,411; balance, 21,728.
WEST VIRGINIA.—Quota, 2,051; credit, none; deficiency, 1,139; balance, 3,190.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Quota, 1,702; credit, none; deficiency, 3,153; balance, 4,855.
OHIO.—Quota, 20,596; credit, none; deficiency, 18,628; balance, 39,223.
INDIANA.—Quota, 13,008; credit, 9,939; deficiency, none; balance, 3,069.
ILLINOIS.—Quota, 18,523; credit, 30,960.
MICHIGAN.—Quota, 7,821; credit, 634; deficiency, none; balance, 7,187.
WISCONSIN.—Quota, 7,941; balance, 15,402.
MINNESOTA.—Quota, 2,180; balance, 5,437.
IOWA.—Quota, 6,429; credit, none; deficiency, 6,701; balance, 13,140.
MISSOURI.—Quota, 3,925; credit, none; deficiency, 4,962; balance, 8,887.
KENTUCKY.—Quota, 5,787; credit, none; deficiency, 9,683; balance, 15,472.
KANSAS.—Quota, 1,409; credit, none; deficiency, 1,118; balance, 2,597.

The latest advices from Florida speak of our troops as still confined to Jacksonville, strengthening their position. The losses in the severe engagement at Olustee, so far as received, are recapitulated as follows:—

17th New Hampshire—Killed, 17; wounded, 67; missing, 127; total, 211.
7th Connecticut—Killed, 6; wounded, 38; missing, 27; total, 71.
46th New York—Killed, 17; wounded, 155; missing, 47; total, 219.
47th New York—Killed, 16; wounded, 199; missing, 80; total, 295.
Artillery—Killed, 16; wounded, 52; missing, 12; total, 80.
1st Massachusetts Cavalry—Killed, wounded and missing, 6.
40th Massachusetts (mounted Infantry)—Killed, wounded and missing, 32.
8th U. S. Colored—Killed, 49; wounded, 193; missing, 64; total, 309.
54th Massachusetts (colored)—Killed, 9; wounded, 66; missing, 5; total, 79.
1st North Carolina (colored)—Killed, 28; wounded, 143; missing, 70; total, 241.
Total killed, 202; total wounded, 1,142; total missing, 487. Grand total, 1,831.

A GENERAL court-martial was convened in Washington on Monday for the trial of such cases as may come before it. Its members consist of Brigadier-General James Barnes, U. S. Volunteers, President; Colonel George Gray, 6th Michigan cavalry; Colonel J. Egbert Farnum, 19th New York; Colonel J. H. Willetts, 12th New Jersey; Colonel Francis Price, 7th New Jersey; Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Gilmore, 20th Maine; Captain R. T. Auchmutz, A. A. G. of Volunteers; Captain De Witt Clinton, A. D. C., Judge Advocate.

UNDER a new order, all men enlisting or re-enlisting into the Regular Army, from the different armies in the field, or from the district of Columbia, will be allowed to select the State, district, township and ward to which they prefer being credited. Enlistments or re-enlistments into the Regular Army made in the loyal States will be credited to localities where they are made.

THE military commission which was appointed to investigate the cases of the several prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren have concluded their labors so far as New York is concerned, and have adjourned to meet in Boston next week Monday, at which place all the prisoners in Fort Warren will be duly examined.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. N. McElroy, formerly of the 20th Ohio Volunteers, has been appointed by Governor Brough Colonel of the 60th Ohio, which is now being made up of reenlisted men.

CAPTAIN Wm. W. M. Burger, Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-General Gilmore, came North on the last trip of the *Arago*. Captain Burger takes a short leave to recruit his health.

We learn that Major H. L. Burnett, Judge-Advocate of the Northern and Ohio Military Departments, is about resigning his post, and resuming the practice of law in Cincinnati.

LIST OF PRIZES.

LIST OF PRIZES captured by the U. S. Navy since the commencement of the rebellion, adjudicated and sent to the Fourth Auditor's Office by the Navy Department for apportionment and distribution. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are not ready for distribution, being in process of preparation. The list is brought up to March 22d, 1864.

Name of Captor.	Name of Prize.	Name of Captor.	Name of Prize.
Alabama.....	Sarah.	Huntville.....	Agnes.
Albatross.....	Ariel.	..	Ariel.
..	Albion.	..	Magnolia.
..	Cataline.	..	Zavalla.
..	Nelly.	..	Guide.
Albatross.....	1,253 bags rice.	Huron.....	Major Willis.
..	Two Sisters.	..	Aquila.
..	Louise.	..	Cumbria.
..	103 casks rice.	..	Rownna.
Amanda.....	Slave Bark.	..	*Secesh.
..	Swan.	..	Magnolia.
Aroostook.....	*Hunter.	Itaska.....	Lizzie Weston.
America.....	Major Willis.	..	*British Empire.
Adirondack.....	*Emma.	Isaac Smith.....	Kate.
Anacostia.....	18 boxes tobacco	Iroquois.....	Lyndhaven.
..	Lady's Delight.	J. N. Seymour.....	Name unknown
..	Emily.	..	Sarah.
..	Flying Cloud.	James Adger.....	Kate.
Arthur.....	Reindeer.	..	Union.
..	Water Witch.	Jas. S. Chambers.....	Corelia.
Arizona.....	Aurelia.	..	Intended.
Augusta.....	E. J. Waterman	Jamestown.....	Halvock.
..	Maj. Willis.	..	Alburgh.
..	Aquila.	Junata.....	Harvest.
..	Cumbria.	Jacob Bell.....	*Golden Leaf.
..	*Secesh.	Kanawha.....	Victoria.
Bainbridge.....	New Castle.	..	Charlotte.
..	Swan.	..	Annie.
Baron de Kalb.....	203 bales cotton.	..	Sou. Independ'ce.
Blenville.....	Sarah & Carol's	..	*Hunter.
..	Morning Star.	..	Dart.
..	La Criolla.	Kensington.....	Adventure.
..	Patras.	..	Sarah.
..	Providence.	..	Salvor.
..	Alert.	..	Cora.
..	Rebecca.	..	Dixie.
Bohio.....	Eugene Smith.	..	Catalina.
..	Henry Travers.	..	Hiawatha.
Bracelet.....	Defiance.	..	Anna Dees.
Brooklyn.....	Magnolia.	..	Olive Branch.
..	Meaco.	..	Lion.
Cambridge.....	Julia.	..	Major Barbour.
Chocura.....	Pride.	..	120 bales cotton.
..	*Express.	..	Major Willis.
Connecticut.....	Emma.	..	*Secesh.
..	Adeline.	..	Ellis.
..	Hermosa.	..	Lyndhaven.
..	June.	..	Name unknown
Currituck.....	Amer'n Coaster.	..	Lion, Caroline,
..	18 boxes tobacco.	..	Virginia, and
..	Lady's Delight.	..	Napoleon.
..	Emily.	..	*Hunter.
..	*Hampton.	..	Lyndhaven.
..	Cargoes 9 boats.	..	Lion, Caroline,
Colorado.....	Cuba alias Cal-	..	Virginia, and
..	houn.	..	Napoleon.
..	*Hunter.	..	Name unknown
Canandaigua.....	Cherokee.	..	Lion, Caroline,
..	Anna Dees.	..	Virginia, and
..	*Secesh.	..	Napoleon.
Courier.....	Maria Bishop.	..	Carmita.
..	Emeline.	..	Memphis.
Cricket.....	Kaskaskia.	..	Flying Fish.
Cumberland.....	Hiawatha.	..	Revere.
Corypheus.....	Reindeer.	..	Express.
Calypso.....	*Herald.	..	Express.
..	Lyndhaven.	..	Advocate.
..	Name unknown	..	Oseola.
..	Ellis.	..	A. J. View.
..	Lion, Caroline,	..	Henry Lewis.
..	Virginia, and	..	Anna & Olive.
..	Napoleon.	..	Florida.
Com. Barney.....	Lion, Caroline,	Matthew Vassar.....	New Eagle.
..	Virginia, and	..	Magnolia.
..	Napoleon.	..	Rose.
Dalc.....	Mabel.	..	Octavia.
..	Supplementary.	..	Victoria.
..	Specie.	..	Ida.
Delaware.....	Lion.	..	Anna Dees.
..	Ellis.	..	Tocca.
..	Lyndhaven.	..	Isabel or W. R.
..	Name unknown	..	King.
..	Lion, Caroline,	..	W. E. Chester.
..	Virginia, and	..	Caroline & cargo
..	Napoleon.	..	Revere.
De Soto.....	Major Barbour.	..	Hiawatha.
..	William.	..	Crenshaw.
..	Bright.	..	Odd Fellow.
..	Mississippi.	..	Sue.
..	Jane Addie.	..	Comet, Critten-
..	Sen. Prim.	..	den, America.
Dal Ching.....	Geo. Chisholm.	..	Name unknown
..	Rowenna.	..	Lion, Caroline,
..	Rowenna.	..	Virginia, and
Ethan Allen.....	Fashion.	..	Napoleon.
..	Olive Branch.	..	British Queen.
Flag.....	E. J. Waterman.	..	Mary Jane.
..	Major Willis.	..	Rising Sun.
..	Amelia.	..	Kate.
Flambeau.....	Active.	..	Mary Elizabeth.
..	Anna Dees.	..	Sunbeam.
Florida.....	Bettie Krotzer.	..	Hiawatha.
..	Calypso.	..	Anna Dees.
..	Hattie.	..	Quachita.
Gem of the Seas.....	Dixie.	..	Antelope.
..	Fairplay.	..	Anna Dees.
Gen. Putnam.....	Ellis.	..	Antelope.
..	Lyndhaven.	..	Anna Dees.
..	Name unknown	..	Major Willis.
Gemsbok.....	Ariel.	..	Neptune.
G. W. Blunt.....	Wave.	..	*Secesh.
..	Major Willis.	..	Delight.
..	Anna Dees.	..	Express.
Harriet Lane.....	Joanna Ward.	..	Advocate.
Hatteras.....	Magnolia.	..	Oseola.
..	Sarah & Eliza's	..	Gipsy.
Hen'ck Hudson.....	Margaret.	..	A. J. View.
..	Ellis.	..	Henry Lewis.
..	Lyndhaven.	..	Anna & Olive.
..	Name unknown	..	Gen. Parkhill.
..	Lion, Caroline,	..	Meaco.
..	Virginia, and	..	Agnes H. Ward.
..	Napoleon.	..	Sarah.
Henry Brinker.....	Ellis.	..	103 casks rice.
..	Lyndhaven.	..	Kate.
..	Name unknown	..	52 1/2 bales cotton
..	Lion, Caroline,	..	Tubal Cain.
..	Virginia, and	..	Ellas Reed.
..	Napoleon.	..	Brave.
Henry Andrews.....	Rowenna.	..	Frize.
Henry James.....	Adventure.	..	President.
Housatonic.....	Major Willis.	..	Cargo.
..	Neptune.	..	Flash.
..	Anna Dees.	..	Major Willis.
..	*Secesh.	..	*Secesh.
Hunchback.....	Winter Shrub.	..	H. Ryan.
..	Lion, Caroline,	..	Ocean Wave.
..	Virginia, and	..	Rowenna.
..	Napoleon.	..	Comet, Critten-
Huntville.....	Relevance.	..	den, America.
..	Gourier.	..	

Name of Captor.	Name of Prize.	Name of Captor.	Name of Prize.
Perry.....	Alma.	Seminole.....	E. J. Waterman.
..	H. M. Johnson.	..	Albion.
..	Hiawatha.	..	Sarah.
Pembina.....	Rowenna.	..	E. J. Waterman.
Pocahontas.....	E. J. Waterman	..	Anna Dees.
..	Pioneer.	..	Sherry's Knapp
Portsmouth.....	Wave.	..	Curlew.
..	Sarah Lavinia.	..	*Virginia.
..	Lady's Delight.	..	Shark.
..	*Flying Cloud.	..	Major Willis.
Pursuit.....	*Richard Vaux	..	Falcon.
..	Ann Bell.	..	Magnolia.
..	Wm. Mallory.	..	E. Bernard.
Putnam.....	Swan.	..	Soledad Cos.
..	Comet, Critten-	..	Mary Elizabeth.
..	den, America.	..	Lion, Caroline,
Penobscot.....	Robert Bruce.	..	Virginia, and
..	*Secesh.	..	Napoleon.
Penguin.....	Albion.	..	Meaco.
Petrel.....	Elmira.	..	Mabel.
Powhatan.....	Major Willis.	..	Good Luck and
..	Anna Dees.	..	cargo.
..	*Secesh.	..	Fanny Lee.
Philadelphia.....	Lion, Caroline,	..	Major Willis.
..	Virginia, and	..	Diamond.
..	Napoleon.	..	*Secesh.
Quaker City.....	Fair Wind.	..	Princeton.
..	Amy Warwick.	..	Water Witch.
..	Sally Mears.	..	Ellis.
..	Orion.	..	Lyndhaven.
Rachel Seaman.....	North Carolina.	..	Name unknown.
..	Adventure.	..	Lion, Caroline,
..	Cuba alias Cal-	..	Virginia, and
..	houn.	..	Napoleon.
..	Dash.	..	G. W. Green,
..	Sabine.	..	Nos. 2 & 4.
..	Scotia.	..	Uncle Mose.
..	Anglia.	..	Margaret.
..	Flash.	..	Silas Henry.
..	Julia Worden.	..	Stonewall.
Rhode Island.....	R. O'Brien.	..	Harriet.
..	Cronstadt.	..	Mary Jane.
..	Venus.	..	Sugar & molasses.
Roanoke.....	Albion.	..	37 1/2 bales cotton.
Roebuck.....	Sarah.	..	Granite City.
..	Grace E. Baker.	..	Comet, Critten-
R. R. Cuyler.....	A. J. View.	..	den, America.
..	Ann Sophia.	..	Lyndhaven.
..	Delight.	..	Name unknown.
..	Express.	..	Ellis.
..	Advocate.	..	Lion, Caroline,
..	Oseola.	..	Virginia, and
..	J. W. Wilder.	..	Napoleon.
..	Henry Lewis.	..	Major Willis.
..	Kate Dale.	..	Rowenna.
..	Anna & Olive.	..	George G. Baker
..	Hunter.	..	Amelia.
Sagamore.....	Rose.	..	Halley Jackson.
..	Julia.	..	Amelia.
..	Octavia.	..	H. Middleton.
..	Avenger.	..	Gertrude.
..	By George.	..	Minna.
..	Ellen.	..	Nicola I.
..	Agnes.	..	Ellis.
..	Frances.	..	Lyndhaven.
..	Trier.	..	Name unknown.
Sam Houston.....	Soledad Cos.	..	Lion, Caroline,
..	Garonne.	..	Virginia, and
..	Delta.	..	Napoleon.
Sam'l Rotan.....	Martha Ann.	..	Amelia.
..	Cuba alias Cal-	..	*Virginia.
..	houn.	..	Wachusett.
Santiago de Cuba.....	W. C. Bee.	..	Western World.
..	Britannia.	..	*Lot of goods.
..	Lucy C. Holmes.	..	Stonewall.
..	Maria.	..	Wanderer.
..	Victory.	..	Wm. Mallory.
..	Lizzie.	..	Theresa.
..	Lavinia.	..	W. G. Anderson
..	Columbia.	..	Ellis.
State of Georgia.....	Sunbeam.	..	Reindeer.
..	Mary Jane.	..	Comet, Critten-
..	Mary Elizabeth.	..	den, America.
..	Lady's Delight.	..	Winter Shrub.
..	Emily.	..	Lyndhaven.
..	Wm. Bacon.	..	Name unknown.
..	R. Brothers.	..	Ellis.
Savannah.....	E. J. Waterman.	..	Rising Sun.
..	Margaret.	..	Anna Squiers.
Sea Foam.....	Sarah.	..	Nicola I.
..	New Eagle.	..	Clara Ann.
..		..	Antelope.
..		..	Zouave.
..		..	J. C. McCabe.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The Niagara, which had been lying off the Battery, went to sea on Saturday, the 19th inst. The schooner Rachel Seaman sailed on Sunday, the 20th, for the West Gulf Squadron. The Kensington, which left here a few days since, has returned for repairs. The double-turreted iron-clad Onondaga was expected to sail yesterday. The supply steamer Admiral is ready, and leaves to-day. The Iuka arrived March 6th, and is now undergoing repairs. The steam propeller Proteus, 8, having gone into commission, is ready for sea and waiting for its crew. The steam gunboat Queen, which arrived March 4th from the coast of Texas, is now loading preparatory to sailing. The Chenango, Mironnack, Magnolia and Brooklyn, are waiting for their crews. The tug-boats Rose, Nereus, Buckthorne, Hydrangea, Trilonea, Heliotrope and several others, together with the bark Horace Beale, and the steamers R. R. Cuyler and Augusta, are ready for service, but detained for want of men. The Otsego has just been received for fitting out.

Rear-Admirals Paulding and Gregory are engaged on the Wilkes' Court-Martial at Washington.

It is expected that Com. Radford will relinquish soon his present position at the Navy Yard to Captain Aug. L. Case, who reported for duty March 22d, and takes command of the splendid iron-clad Puritan, now lying at Greenpoint. His absence from the Navy Yard will be much regretted by both officers and men, whose esteem and confidence he has won through his gentlemanly deportment, benevolence, and attention to duty. We do not doubt but that his services will be as efficient and as much appreciated in his more active command as they have been at the Yard. Captain Case is a thorough officer, and well fitted to fill the responsible post which Commodore Radford leaves.

The gunboat Proteus was dispatched last week on an errand of mercy—to look after the Re Gelantumo. She may be looked for at any hour now. The Niagara was dispatched hurriedly last week in search of the Italian line-of-battle-ship Re Gelantumo, Captain Isola. Since her departure, we have received information which leads us to believe that our Italian friend is on her way, all right. The De Soto is at Havana, having been docked for the purpose of being caulked and repaired. On the night of the 7th of March, the Spanish rebels were to have destroyed her, but owing to the vigilance of the authorities, the plan was frustrated.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The steam sloop-of-war Ticonderoga, which has been undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard for a month past, left there on the 21st for

Fortress Monroe, where sealed orders for her future destination will be given.

Screw steamer Massachusetts, 5, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant West commanding, arrived on the 18th. She made her trip from Charleston Bar, by the way of Hampton Roads, in seventy-two hours. Her cruise, carrying mails and supplies to the blockaders, extended as far as St. John's River. On her way South, she captured the Rebel sloop Persis, loaded with cotton.

The launch of screw-steamer Yantic, 5, on Saturday last, was successful in every respect. She was christened by Miss Mary E. Knowles. She now lies at the wharf south of the ship house. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, between perpendiculars, 180 feet; do., extreme, 193; beam, moulded, 29 feet 4 inches; do., extreme, 30 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 3 1/2 inches; tons measurement, 693.

The general work at the Yard is brisk, and there is the same delay of vessels, owing to the scarcity of seamen.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The iron-clad Monadnock was launched at this Yard on Wednesday. She is navy built, and was commenced about two years since under the supervision of Constructor Hanscomb. The Monadnock is one of the batch of four similar iron-clads ordered at the same time,—the others being the Tonawanda, at the Philadelphia Yard; the Miantonomah, at the Brooklyn Yard; and the Agamenticus, at the Portsmouth Yard. The Monadnock has white oak backing for its plating, which is five inches thick. There will be two large turrets also placed upon the vessel, which were manufactured at the Atlantic Works in East Boston, and are already in the Navy Yard. They are each nine feet high and twenty-one feet in diameter on the inside, and the thickness is eleven inches—being made of eleven sections of plating of one inch each. The power of the vessel will be derived from two double engines, manufactured by I. P. Morris, Towne & Co., of Philadelphia. These are now on board, and nearly ready for working. The diameter of the cylinder is 32 inches, and the stroke 22 inches. The number of revolutions of the propellers will be between 50 and 60 per minute. The fire capacity of the grates is 30 square feet, and the heating surface about 7,500 feet. The launch of the Monadnock was commemorated by a ball. The iron-clad Canonicus has had her new gun carriages removed, and they will be replaced by the old pattern. It will be remembered that during the last trial trip they worked very badly. She is now in the dry dock, having her bottom cleaned. Side-wheel steamer Santiago de Cuba, 10, will soon be taken out of the dock, and will be ready for sea in six weeks. A large number of vessels are ready for sea, and wait only for crews.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Side-wheel steamer Agawam, 12, while on her passage from the Portsmouth Yard to the lower harbor, on the 17th, ran against the rocks off Sullivan's Island shore, injuring the vessel considerably. Her port paddle-boxes are badly stove, and she leaks to some extent. On Sunday she returned for repairs.

Iron-clad Agamenticus, 4, is progressing slowly at the Yard, but will be ready to launch before long. Side-wheel steamer Alabama, 9, is at the wharf, completing her repairs. Sloop Vandalia, receiving ship, has but very few men on board at the present time. The other vessels at the Portsmouth Yard are, steam frigate Franklin, unfinished, and the Passaconaway and Contocook, very lately begun.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

Screw-sloop Wyoming, 9, was at Whampoa on January 29.

Screw-sloop Lancaster, 22, was at last accounts at Acapulco, and side-wheel steamer Saginaw, 3, at Manzanilla.

There are 5,000 persons now employed at the Brooklyn Yard, and the monthly disbursements amount to \$200,000.

Side-wheel steamer Porchatan, 19, Commander Ronckendorff, arrived at St. Thomas Feb. 18, and left again on the 15th on a cruise.

Iron-clad Tippecanoe, 2, is to be launched at Cincinnati next week. She can be made ready for sea in two months.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture by the United States steamer San Jacinto of a schooner laden with one hundred and thirty-two bales of cotton and two barrels of turpentine. Her master, Edward J. Norville, is a citizen of Maryland, and acknowledges having run the blockade. She has no name.

Screw-sloop Narragansett, 5, has been to the waters of Puget Sound, on account of representations from the headquarters of the Pacific Department of the reported fitting out of a rebel privateer to prey upon the commercial interests of the coast, and to destroy the valuable property in mills and lumber belonging to loyal American citizens in the vicinity of the Sound.

Iron-clads Tecumseh, 2, Manhattan, 2, and Onondaga, 4, building at Jersey City and Greenpoint, are expected to be ready for sea in about two weeks. The work on iron-clad Miantonomah, 4, and Tonawanda, 4, is also being rapidly pushed forward, and it is thought that the entire fleet will be ready for service before the 1st of May.

The propeller for screw-steamer Dunderberg, 14, a mass of copper and tin, weighing 35,000 lbs., was cast on Saturday afternoon at Messrs. Roach & Son's Asta Works, New York. This propeller, which is the heaviest ever cast in this country, is to cost \$18,000. The Dunderberg is ready to receive the propeller and her other machinery, and is so far forward that Mr. Webb expects to have her ready for launching about the first of June.

Screw-steamer Nipsic, 4, which left Boston on the 31st of October last, and joined the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, has been constantly employed since and severely tested. On her trial trip she attained a speed of nearly twelve knots, at her deep load draught, and has since steamed upwards of thirteen knots per hour on several occasions.

In compliance with an earnest request of Admiral Farragut the Department has ordered screw-sloop Brooklyn, 28, and iron-clad Onondaga, 4, at the Brooklyn Yard, to be prepared for service in the Gulf immediately. The complement of seamen sufficient to man them will be detailed from vessels now nearly ready, and the ships will proceed to sea next week. The Brooklyn goes into commission at once. The orders have also been issued for iron-clad Canonicus, 2, Tecumseh, 2, Saugus, 2, and Manhattan, 2, to be made ready for sea immediately.

At private Brooklyn ship-yards quite a number of vessels for the Government are in process of construction. A. J. Rowland is building two iron-clads, the Puritan, length 340 feet, breadth of beam 50 feet, depth 23 feet, and 2800 tons burthen. J. S. Underhill is building the iron-clad Mordecai, to be in all respects similar to the Cohoes. Henry Steers is building the sloop Idaho, a vessel of 3000 tons, 300 feet long, 44 feet wide and 27 feet depth of hold. The Idaho will be launched within a month from this time. She is built with an express view to speed, will be furnished with two propellers, and contain engines of 3000 horse power. Side-wheel steamer Saranac, 9, is still in the hands of the contractor, but her repairs will probably be completed in less than a month.

Lieutenant William B. Cushing, commanding screw steamer Monticello, 9, recently performed one of the most extraordinary feats of daring in the record of the war. He visited the town of Smithville, near Wilmington, with two boats, landed, crept by a drowsy sentry on his hands and knees, captured two negroes and induced them to act as guides, went to a house used as headquarters by a rebel general, and just across the street from barracks containing a thousand men, captured, after a hand to hand fight, a rebel captain on the spot, whom he forced to dress under the muzzle of his revolver, and returned to his vessel with his prisoner before the rebels had become aware of his presence in their midst.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

On February 25th, a rhetorical bomb-shell was dropped into the House of Commons. The navy estimates then came up for discussion and consideration, and Sir J. WALSH, a member of the opposition, felt bound to criticise and find fault with them. He accordingly addressed himself to the task in a style exhibiting a singular combination of Anglo-Saxon sturdiness and recklessness. He could not approve of the estimates submitted, because they were totally inadequate to the emergencies of the present moment. They were only the stereotyped results of the policy of the last thirty years, which had been successful under totally different circumstances from the present. If there had been no war in America, no troubles in Denmark, there would have been the same in amount. Europe had nearly recovered from the exhaustion consequent upon the wars of the Republic, which had helped maintain the peace for the last half century; PALMERSTON and RUSSELL had deliberately disturbed the *entente cordiale* between Great Britain and France, by turning the cold shoulder upon the EMPEROR, and refusing to act in concert with him, either in the American, Mexican, or Danish questions, and yet the Admiralty was embarking along in the same old jog-trot that it had followed year after year, just as if there were no cannon thundering in Jutland or in the United States. It might be said that the government was creating a navy; so it was, but at the rate it progressed, it would take England "ten or fifteen years to become a very respectable naval power." The speaker declared himself no enemy to a proper frugality, but it would be to the eternal disgrace of England, if by a mere paltry regard to expenditure, "she suffered the trident of the ocean to slip from her grasp," and if the present estimates were doubled to-morrow, more would not be done than the emergencies of the case called for. And in a like strain, Sir J. WALSH proceeded.

Had any member of the House of Commons known the meaning of the term, he might very appropriately have styled this "talk for Buncombe." But it had precisely the effect that might have been anticipated. Taking advantage of the blunder of the opposition, Lord C. PAGET, Secretary to the Admiralty, grouped together facts and figures making a clear exhibit of the present condition and prospect of the British navy, which he threw upon this dark background, thus conveniently prepared for them. He stated that there are now built and building by the British navy no less than 25 armored ships. Of this number seven are now in commission, six will be ready by the middle, and six by the end of the present year, and the remaining six will be completed in 1865. Besides these, the Admiralty, borrowing a hint from the operations of our Navy Department, was about issuing contracts for six gunboats for river service. These will be of 700 tons each, will be built upon the turn-screw principle, will be armed with two powerful guns each, and will be plated to the water line. In February, 1863, there were twenty-one armored ships in the British navy; four had therefore been added during the last year; and Lord PAGET told with evident and pardonable satisfaction that this entire fleet had been constructed during the last five years. Between April 1st and December 1st, 1863, armored ships equalling 5,807 tons had been constructed, and non-armored ships equalling 683 tons. During the present year the Admiralty proposes to build 13,604 tons of armored vessels, and 4,404 tons of non-armored. This latter class, taking another lesson from the events of the American war, the Admiralty intended should include a number of vessels of the description of the *Alabama*, which Lord PAGET hoped would be equally efficient as cruisers; and the former class includes three great men-of-war of 6,800 tons each, to be armor-plated throughout with 5½ inch plates. The *Bellerophon*, the successor to the *Achilles*, which is now building, is to be of iron. She will be of 6,100 tons burthen, will carry six-inch plates throughout her entire length, behind which there will be ten inches of backing, and an inner skin of steel half an inch thick. The difficulty in manœuvring vessels of this immense size, made it imperatively necessary to procure those which might be more easily handled, and accordingly two vessels of about 4,000 tons were ordered, the *Resistance* and the *Defence*. Then to have vessels which could fight their guns all round the *Hector* and *Valiant* were built, but these were found deficient in the speed which the larger frigates possessed by virtue of their powerful engines.

With these vessels, Lord PAGET states, ended the epoch extending from 1859 to 1861, when it was thought a craft was impregnable if she turned a 68-lb. shot. The new epoch dated from the time of the invention of Captain COLES' turret. He was authorized to build an armor-plated ship of 2500 tons upon his plan, and immediately after the fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimack* was instructed to cut down the *Royal Sovereign*, and equip her in the same manner. The completion of these vessels had been delayed, that their constructor might make some modifications which he regarded as necessary in view of the rapid improvement in guns. About the same time Mr. REED offered to build a vessel smaller, handier and cheaper than any in the navy, completely armor-plated and perfectly safe from shot. His chief object was to have the water line safe, even at the sacrifice of some of the ship's fighting qualities. Two vessels were ordered to be constructed under his supervision, and had already been launched, fully satisfying the expectations that had been formed concerning them. Subsequently two wooden ships, rather larger than line-of-battle ships, the *Lord Clyde* and *Lord Warden*, were ordered. These had considerable speed, and besides their 4½-inch plates had a skin of 1-inch plate inside the backing of the armor. A

small line-of-battle ship, the *Zealous*, had been constructed on Mr. REED's principle, and a fourth, the *Pallas*, had been ordered, which would be one of the most remarkable ships in the navy, if it succeeded. It was larger than the line-of-battle ships, and it was expected that she would have great speed, 14 knots an hour, making her the fastest vessel in the service. She will be of 2300 tons, and her battery will be limited.

In defending the estimates, Colonel SYKES made some interesting statements regarding the relative strength of the French and British navies. In the British navy there were 592 vessels, of which 506 were steamers; in the French navy 81 screw vessels, and 57 paddles, or 138 steamers in all, with 50 sailing vessels; 6 armor-clad experimental ships against the 25 British, and 10 ships, and 10 frigates reserve. In class and capacity these vessels, the Colonel asserted, were much below those in the British navy. Thus while the French navy contained but 30,473, including 1,710 boys, the British navy had an available force of 85,163, not including the coast guard, &c. This year the British navy will cost £10,432,610, and the French navy £6,141,694, the increase in the expenses of the latter over those of last year, not amounting to half the cost of one of the British iron-clads. To offset the exaggerated statements of Sir J. WALSH, Colonel SYKES felt bound to indulge in a little bombast and concluded by making the modest assertion "that there was some foundation for the statement" that with their vessels afloat, ready to be manned, and their means to man them, the British were "in a condition to meet the combined navies of the world." Possibly the Colonel might modify his statement if he would only glance at Secretary WELLES' last report showing that we expended over £12,000,000 on our navy last year, and that more than £28,000,000 are likely to be absorbed in the same manner before June 30, 1865. Captain ERICSSON undoubtedly would be willing to pit the *Dietrich*, or, in fact, almost any one of his *Monitors* now afloat against the best iron-clad in the British navy.

In the course of this important debate some interesting facts were developed relative to the question of guns. Lord PAGET said that naval experts had arrived at the conclusion that 6½-ton guns were the largest a vessel could carry on her broadside to work at sea. And a contract had been made with Mr. WHITWORTH to furnish fifty of about that size by the first of July. These weapons, he said, were simply muzzle-loading; they required a charge of 30lbs. of powder, and threw a 100lb. projectile. In the course of experiment made previous to the adoption of these guns, a steel ball of the size named had been driven through plates 5½ inches thick, and through a line-of-battle ship's side at 200 yards. As regards rifled cannon the Admiralty seems inclined to adopt Admiral FREDERICK'S guns, weighing about 6½ tons, having a seven inch bore and carrying an elongated projectile. The success of the 300-pounder smooth bore, so called (for according to Lord PAGET the projectile it carries only weighs 150lbs.), had been so great that a supply of these had also been ordered. They were each 12 tons weight, and the *Bellerophon* would have ten, the *Royal Sovereign* five (in turrets), the *Prince Albert* four, and the heavy vessels four each. Incidentally Lord PAGET remarked that WHITWORTH'S seven-inch gun had failed to pierce the *Bellerophon* target with a 300lb. projectile, but he acknowledged that the experiments proved 4½-inch plates preferable to 5½ inch, an admission of which the opposition speakers made the most in reviewing Lord PAGET'S exhibit.

These facts and figures show conclusively that Great Britain is determined to make every effort possible to perpetuate her power upon the seas. Whether she is to be successful the future must tell. The improvements which late years have witnessed in all the appliances of naval warfare have been so radical as to amount to a complete revolution in the mode and means of prosecuting it. Thus the advantages which centuries of established power have given Great Britain have been to a great extent neutralized, and the maritime nations start from a new and common point in the race for supremacy. Can any one imagine that in such a contest American ingenuity, energy, and resources will come off second best?

RECENT LITERATURE.

A valuable work by Brigadier-General HAUPT on Military Bridges will appear in two or three weeks from the press of D. VAN NOSTRAND, in this city. It will be an octavo volume, of about 350 pages, elegantly and profusely illustrated. The design of the author has been to occupy the whole field, and to condense into one volume all that is valuable and practical on the subject of which it treats. He does not claim entire originality in every part, but gives credit to General CULUM for the section on India rubber pontoons, to General MEIGS for his suspension bridges, and to Captain DEANE for the description of the modified French bridge equipage. A large part of the work, however, contains descriptions of plans, expedients and contrivances which are entirely new, and many of which were brought into actual use by the author while in the military service as chief of construction and transportation of the armies of the Rappahannock, of Virginia, and of the Potomac.

The subject of railroad bridges adapted to the military service receives a full share of attention, and this section is the more valuable for the reasons that the plans have been tested by actual use, and that no other work has been published which contains this information.

Never before in the history of the world has the success of military operations been so entirely dependent upon railroads as in the present war in the United States. The ability of our armies to move, in fact their very existence, depends on a maintenance and proper management of the various railroad communications, and there is reason to apprehend that the War Department has not appreciated the importance of this subject, nor made all the arrangements in its power to secure efficiency, economy and organization in the construction and operation of the railroads on which the various armies in the field are dependent for their reinforcements and supplies.

The book of General HAUPT contains many novel plans and suggestions of practical value for the construction of bridges, their protection, their destruction when necessary, and their reconstruction. Amongst these may be enumerated the description of the trestle bridges on the Freder-

icksburgh Railroad; designs for floating railroad bridges across deep streams where piers could not be constructed; portable railway trusses, designed to be transported and erected whole; wooden piers; the military truss, the parts of which are interchangeable, and which can be erected in less time than any other truss; the blanket boat system of rafts, ferries and bridges, by means of which 10,000 men or more can be thrown across a stream in an hour without any previous preparation to indicate to an enemy the point of crossing, and without any transportation of materials, excepting a few rubber blankets, which may also be used for tents and for other purposes; the system of floating docks, warehouses and barges, by which depôts and landings may be extemporized in a few hours at any point on navigable waters, and removed when necessary without the destruction of stores or buildings; torpedoes for the instantaneous destruction of bridges, which are so small that they can be carried in the pocket. These and other plans and contrivances which originated with General HAUPT, and which have been tested under his own supervision, will render this volume exceedingly valuable to students of military science.

The volume of *Ordnance Instructions for the United States Navy*, published by order of the Navy Department, has reached a third edition. It is divided into three parts, treating respectively of the preparation of vessels of war for battle, and the duties of officers and others when at quarters; of the equipment and manœuvre of boats and exercise of boat howitzers; and of ordnance and ordnance stores. It is a handsomely printed octavo volume, well illustrated, and furnished with a complete index.

The rapid progress of improvement in artillery is curiously illustrated in the learned practical treatise on *Rifled Ordnance*, by LYNALL THOMAS, F. R. S. L., read December 16th, 1858, before the Royal Society of England, and republished in this country by D. VAN NOSTRAND from the fifth English edition. When this treatise was first prepared, the subject of rifled ordnance was in its infancy, and many views and theories were generally accepted which have not stood the test of experience. In the latest English edition of this work a considerable amount of matter was omitted as already obsolete, or likely soon to become so; and should the author publish another edition now, he would find occasion for still further changes. The failure of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S breech-loading gun, has, however, justified the author's attack upon the systems adopted by that eminent engineer and mechanician. We would not be understood as saying that this treatise has no practical value now. It is replete with scientific information of the highest importance to the student of the special branch of military science on which it treats; and while experience has shown some of the earlier opinions of the author to be erroneous, it has confirmed the value of many of the views and theories presented in this edition.

Every presidential campaign is heralded by a swarm of cheap biographical sketches of statesmen and generals, designed to place the country *en rapport* with all the possible candidates for the White House. To this catalogue belong the "Lives" of Generals MCCLLELLAN and BUTLER, recently issued by PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia. The volumes are printed neatly and clearly, and the matter appears to have been compiled with the amount of care ordinarily bestowed on such publications.

From the same publisher we have received the following novels, from the pen of Mrs. HENRY WOOD:—*The Shadow of Ashlydgate*, *William Allair*, or *Running away to Sea*, and *Squire Trevellyn's Heir*.

HARPER & BROTHERS send us the Autobiography, Correspondence, etc., of LYMAN BEECHER, D. D., edited by his son, Rev. CHARLES BEECHER; also *The Wife's Evidence*, by W. G. WILLIS; *A Point of Honor*, by the author of *The Morals of May Fair*, &c.; and *Annis Warleigh's Fortunes*, by HOLME LEE.

Heaven our Home, and *Meet for Heaven*, are two volumes which have met with considerable favor in England. Republished by ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

STEEL BOILERS.—Some interesting experiments have been made in Prussia with steel steam boilers, an account of which has been published in *Dingler's Polytechnic Journal*. A steel boiler of the egg end shape, four feet in diameter and thirty feet in length, without flues, was tried. It had a steam drum two feet in diameter and two feet in height, and the plates were one-fourth of an inch in thickness. Beside it there was placed another boiler, similar in every respect, excepting that the plates were of iron 0.414 of an inch in thickness. The steam boiler was tested by hydraulic pressure up to 195 pounds on the inch, without leakage, and both the iron and steel boilers were worked under a pressure of 65 pounds on the inch for about one year and a half. During this period the steel boiler generated twenty-five per cent. more steam than the iron one, and when they were thoroughly examined after eighteen months' practical working, there was less scale in the steel than in the iron boiler. The former evaporates 11.66 cubic feet of water per hour; the iron boiler 9.37 cubic feet. The quantity of coal consumed was on an average 2,706 pounds for the steel one in twelve hours, and 2,972 pounds for the iron boiler. The plates of the steel boiler over the fire were found to be uninjured, while those of the iron one were about worn out. In Prussia several worn-out plates of iron boilers have lately been replaced with steel, which, it is stated, lasts four times as long. As steel is twice as strong as iron, thinner plates of the former may be employed for boilers, and more perfect riveting can be secured. A greater quantity of steam can also be generated in the steel boiler on account of its thin plates, and thus, much fuel may be economized.

The military school of cadets, which was some years ago transferred from Moscow to Wilna by order of the Emperor Alexander, and organized in the latter city at an enormous expense, has been suppressed by General Mouravieff, on suspicion of the inmates entertaining feelings in favor of the Polish revolution.

MORE care is hereafter to be observed in granting leaves of absence or permission for army officers to visit Washington. They are now required to address for the purpose Major-General Halleck, and must specify the business for which they desire the permission.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General Veatch arrived at Cairo last Saturday from Memphis.

BRIGADIER-General Averill is recovering from a dangerous illness.

BRIGADIER-General Brayman has taken command of the District of Cairo, *vice* General Reid, relieved.

COLONEL Bruce has been reinstated as Military Commander of Louisville, Ky.

COLONEL Wolford has been released from arrest, and ordered to report in person to Lieutenant-General Grant.

MAJOR-General Buell arrived in Washington last week Friday.

BRIGADIER-General S. A. Meredith has been ordered to report to General Rosecrans at St. Louis for duty.

BRIGADIER-General Custer, who was thrown from a carriage last week Tuesday, and very severely injured, is better.

COLONEL Durbin Ward of the Ohio Volunteers, has been relieved from service on Court-Martial, at his own request, and ordered to join his regiment.

MAJOR-General Gordon Granger is not sick in New York as has been reported in the newspapers. He is in command of the Fourth Army Corps, headquarters at London, Tennessee, and in excellent health.

The statement in some of the newspapers that Colonel L. C. Baker has authority to raise a brigade is not correct. This denial is made by official request. No authority exists for him to raise troops.

CAPTAIN Samuel B. Lawrence, of the 16th infantry, heretofore on duty in the office of Provost-Marshal-General Fry, has accepted a position on the staff of Major-General Wallace, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

MAJOR-General John G. Foster is visiting his mother and friends in Nashua, N. H., where he quietly arrived on the 19th instant. We regret to hear of the continued indisposition of the General.

CAPTAIN W. Owens, Inspector of the Provost-Marshal General Department for Connecticut, has received the appointment of assistant to the Provost-Marshal of Rhode Island, relieving Capt. Wm. Silvey, who is ordered to Fort Independence.

MAJOR-General Lewis Wallace, who has been assigned to the command of the Middle Department, arrived in Baltimore last week Friday afternoon from Washington, and took quarters at the Eutaw House. The only staff officer who accompanied him was Lieutenant-Colonel John Woolley.

MAJOR-General Humphreys, chief of staff to Major-General Meade, made a visit to Congress last week. He was escorted through both Houses and introduced to Senators and Representatives by Mr. Odell, Representative from New York.

The President has issued an order assigning Major-Generals Milroy and Stahl to Major-General Sigel's department. General Stahl is to be chief-of-staff, and Brigadier-General Averill chief-of-cavalry. General Milroy is to command a division.

MAJOR-General Hurlbut made a speech to the City Council of Memphis, on the 17th, giving them to understand if they did not clean the city and take measures to improve its sanitary condition, he would stop their collection of taxes, and do the work himself.

BRIGADIER-General Hasland has been assigned to the command of the sub-district of the Pamlico, with headquarters at Washington, N. C. In the order relieving Colonel McChesney of his command of the sub-district, Major-General Peck pays the Colonel a high compliment for the ability and efficiency exhibited in the management of affairs in that locality.

We find in the newspapers a statement to the effect that Captain Sawyer, of the First New Jersey cavalry, who has just returned from Richmond, reports that he saw in that city, on Monday last, Lieutenant-Colonel Litchfield, Major Cook, Doctor Kinston, and three other officers of a negro regiment, in one cell, chained to six negroes. The prisoners are fed upon corn bread and water, and have a limited supply even of that.

LIEUTENANT-General Grant's staff is composed of the officers formerly with him in the military division of the Mississippi. Among them are Brigadier-General Rawlings, chief of staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Bowers; Captain G. K. Leef; Captain E. S. Parker, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain H. W. Jones, Assistant-Quartermaster-General; and Captain Ballan. Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, late Chief of Artillery, goes as Senior Aide-de-Camp.

In the first New Hampshire Cavalry, now organized at Concord, Captain J. L. Thompson, of Plymouth, has been appointed Colonel; Captain B. F. Hutchins, of the Sixth U. S. Regular Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Arnold Wyman, of Manchester, 1st Major, and Captain John A. Cummings, of Peterboro, late of Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, 2d Major. The regiment has already reached 500 men, with the most encouraging prospects for its early completion.

MAJOR-General Dana, commanding the Federal forces in Texas, has issued an order dated Pass Cavallo, January 30, for the printing of a sufficient number of copies of the Amnesty Proclamation to supply whatever demand there may be for them, and requesting all officers and men to use every opportunity that may present itself to distribute them in the interior of the State. Also, ordering all persons within the lines to take the oath, that they may enjoy the full benefits of the proclamation.

LIEUT.-COL. Sanderson, recently returned from the Richmond prisons, and who was immediately afterwards placed under arrest on a charge of betraying a plot of his fellow-prisoners to escape, has been released. In a card published at New York he denies most emphatically that there was any just foundation for the charge against him, and adds: "Although a momentary sufferer by the action of the military authorities, I am nevertheless proud to serve a Government which thus shows its determination to watch, with

jealous eye, the conduct of its officers wherever they may be; and shall have every cause of complaint removed if I am afforded an early opportunity of explaining my whole conduct as an officer and a gentleman whilst in the hands of the enemy."

By a special order of the War Department the First Brigade of the Invalid Corps is composed as follows: 1st regiment, Major F. E. Trotter, commanding; 6th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Palmer; 9th regiment, Colonel George James; 19th regiment, Colonel Oscar V. Dayton; 22d regiment, Colonel George W. Woodward; 24th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Marsh. Authority has been given to the Provost Marshal to select the brigade commander. The headquarters of the brigade is to be at Washington. Colonel Richard A. Rush, formerly Chief of the Invalid Bureau, has been appointed to the command of the brigade. By an order from the War Department the name of the "Invalid Corps" is changed to that of the Veteran Reserve Corps. The orders hitherto issued in regard to the corps are to remain in force.

THE DISPATCH THAT NEVER CAME.

A WRITER in *Blackwood's Magazine*, tells how the news of Solferino was awaited and received in Rome:

On the day of the battle of Solferino the Austrian Envoy at Rome dined with the Cardinal ANTONELLI. It was a very joyous little dinner, each in the highest spirits—satisfied with the present, and full of hope for the future. The telegram which arrived at mid-day told that the troops were in motion, and that the artillery fire had already opened. The position was a noble one—the army full of spirit, and all confident that before the sun should set the tide of victory would have turned, and the whole legions of the Danube be in hot pursuit of their flying enemy. Indeed, the Envoy came to dinner fortified with a mass of letters from men in high command, all of which assumed as indisputable that the French must be beaten. Of the Italians they never spoke at all. As the two friends sat over the dessert, they discussed what at that precise moment might be going on over the battle-field. Was the conflict still continuing? Had the French Reserves been brought up? Had they, too, been thrown back, beaten and disordered? and where was the fourth corps under the Prince NAPOLEON? They were forty thousand strong—could they have arrived in time from the Po? All these casualties, and many others, did they talk over, but never once launching a doubt as to the issue, or over dreaming that the day was not to reverse all the late past, and bring back the Austrians in triumph to Milan. As they sat the prefect of police was announced and introduced. He came with the list of the persons who were to be arrested and sent to prison—they were one hundred and eighteen, some of them among the first families of Rome—so soon as certain tidings of the victory arrived, and the game of reaction might be safe to begin. "No news yet, Signor PREFETTO! come back at ten," said the Cardinal. At ten he presented himself once more. The Cardinal and his friend were taking coffee, but less joyous, it seemed, than before. At least they looked anxious for news, and started at every noise in the street that might announce new-come tidings. "We have heard nothing since you were here," said the Cardinal. "His Excellency thinks that, at a moment of immense exigency, they may not have immediately bethought them of sending off a dispatch." "There can be no doubt what the news will be when it comes," said the Envoy, "and I'd say make the arrest at once." "I don't know; I'm not sure. I think I'd rather counsel a little more patience," said the Cardinal. "What if you were to come back at, let us say mid-night." The prefect bowed, and withdrew. At midnight it was the same scene, only that the actors were more agitated; the Envoy, at least, worked up to a degree of impatience that bordered on fever; for while he persisted in declaring that the result was certain, he continued to censure in very severe terms, the culpable carelessness of those charged with the transmission of news. "Ah," cried he, "there it comes at last!" and a loud summons at the bell resounded through the house. "A telegram, Eminence," said the servant, entering with the dispatch. The Envoy tore it open: there were but three words—"Beaten—sanglant déroute." The Cardinal took the paper from the hands of the overwhelmed and panic-stricken Minister, and read it. He stood for a few seconds gazing on the words, not a line or lineament in his face betraying the slightest emotion; then, turning to the Envoy, he said, "*Bon soir: adieu dormir*;" and moved away with his usual quick little step, and retired.

The following Commissions were issued by direction of Governor ANDREW, of Massachusetts, during the week ending March 19th, 1864:—12th Reg't, First Lieut. Charles C. Wehrun, to be Capt., Feb. 4. 16th Reg't, First Lieut. Richard T. Lombard, to be Capt., Dec. 12, 1863; First Lieut. Henry S. Nutting, to be Capt., Jan. 10; Second Lieut. Isaac H. Pinkham, to be First Lieut., Nov. 1, 1863; Serg't Maj. William Ross, to be First Lieut., Dec. 20, 1863; Serg't James F. Mansfield, to be First Lieut., Feb. 14; Serg't Frank McQuade, to be First Lieut., Feb. 14; Serg't John P. King, to be First Lieut., Feb. 14. 24th Reg't, First Lieut. John N. Partridge, to be Capt., Feb. 6; Second Lieut. James M. Bayard, to be First Lieut., Feb. 6. 29th Reg't, Assist. Surgeon George King, (15th Reg't), to be Surgeon, March 18. 40th Reg't, First Lieut. Charles G. Cox, to be Capt., Feb. 25; First Lieut. George F. Howard, to be Capt., Feb. 26; First Lieut. Leonard G. Dennis, to be Capt., March 11. 75th Reg't (Second Veterans), Second Lieut. James Doherty, (late of 1st Reg't), to be Capt. March 17. 58th Reg't (Third Veterans), Second Lieut. William H. Harley, to be Capt., March 15; Second Lieut. Charles H. Morton, to be First Lieut., March 15; Corp. James N. Cox, to be 2d Lieut., March 15; Private Nahum Leonard, (40th Reg't), to be 2d Lieut., March 15. 1st Reg't of Heavy Artillery, George H. Larabee, to be Assist. Surgeon, March 19. 2d Reg't of Cavalry, Maj. Caspar Crowinshield, to be Lieut.-Col. March 1; Capt. George Blagden, to be Maj., March 1; First Lieut. Rufus W. Smith, to be Capt., March 1; Second Lieut. Hollis Pitkin, to be First Lieut., March 1; Serg't Samuel F. Tucker, to be Second Lieut.,

March 1. 5th Reg't of Cavalry, First Lieut. James L. Wheat, to be Capt., March 15; Second Lieut. Daniel H. Chamberlain, to be First Lieut., March 15. 5th Battery of Light Artillery, Joseph E. Spear, to be First Lieut., March 11; Serg't Harrison O. Simonds, to be Second Lieut., March 11. 7th Battery of Light Artillery, Second Lieut. James W. Bean, to be First Lieut., Jan. 10; Serg't Charles S. Robinson, to be Second Lieut., Jan. 10. 16th Battery of Light Artillery, Second Lieut. Lewis V. Osgood, 3d Battery, to be First Lieut., March 15. 11th Unattached Co. of Heavy Artillery, Serg't Charles H. Pew (Co. C, 23d Reg't), to be Second Lieut., March 12.

The following is a list of resignation of officers of New Jersey regiments, reported since February 1, 1864:

5TH REGIMENT.—Second Lieut. George W. Dalley, of Co. K, Jan. 25.

7TH REGIMENT.—Capt. George W. Smith, of Co. C, Jan. 7.

9TH REGIMENT.—Second Lieut. Edward S. Moffat, of Co. K, Jan. 26.

10TH REGIMENT.—Capt. William Renneyson, of Co. F, Jan. 26; Second Lieut. William C. Fennimore, of Co. A, Feb. 22.

12TH REGIMENT.—Major John T. Hill, Feb. 24; Capt. Samuel B. Jobs, of Co. G, Jan. 53; Second Lieut. Charles E. Troutman, of Co. G, Feb. 4.

13TH REGIMENT.—Surgeon John J. H. Love, Jan. 23; Second Lieut. James Kilroy, of Co. A, Jan. 24.

14TH REGIMENT.—Second Lieut. James O. Bedell, of Co. E, Feb. 10.

15TH REGIMENT.—Capt. Alfred S. Burt, of Co. B, Jan. 18; Second Lieut. James Bently, of Co. H, Feb. 24.

16TH REGIMENT.—(First Cavalry).—Capt. P. Penn Gaskell, of Co. F, Feb. 3.

33d REGIMENT.—First Lieut. and Quartermaster James B. Titman, Jan. 26; First Lieut. George L. Begbie, of Co. F, Feb. 8.

36TH REGIMENT.—(Third Cavalry).—Capt. Frederick W. K. Knobelsdorf, of Co. L, Jan. 7.

4TH BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.—Second Lieut. Thompson B. Pollard, Feb. 19.

5TH BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.—Second Lieut. James B. Goldsmith, Feb. 9.

The following is a list of promotions and appointments in the New Jersey Regiments, February 1, 1864:

2d REGIMENT.—Henry W. Baldwin, to be Second Lieut. of Co. I, Feb. 12.

4TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major Joseph R. Wells, to be Second Lieut. of Co. D, Feb. 3.

9TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant James Loughlin, to be Second Lieut. of Co. B, Dec. 8, 1863.

12TH REGIMENT.—First Lieut. Newton M. Brooks, of Co. C, to be Capt. of Co. C, Feb. 12; First Lieut. William E. Potter, of Co. K, to be Capt. of Co. G, Feb. 4; Second Lieut. James S. Stratton, of Co. F, to be First Lieut. of Co. K, Feb. 4.

36TH REGIMENT.—(Third Cavalry).—First Lieut. Otto Siebeth, of Co. K, to be Capt. of Co. D, Feb. 3; First Lieut. Oscar Krahmer, of Co. K, to be Capt. of Co. L, Feb. 18; Second Lieut. Oscar Krahmer, of Co. I, to be First Lieut. of K, Feb. 3; Second Lieut. August Bulow, of Co. K, to be First Lieut. of Co. K, Feb. 18; Sergeant Hubert Ambuster, to be Second Lieut. of Co. I, Feb. 3; Paul Emile de Bastine, to be Second Lieut. of Co. K, Feb. 18.

The Board assembled at Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of examining the officers of the 16th New York Artillery and Light Battery, report the following as having passed a satisfactory examination, and they will be retained in the service:—Captain James S. Carryl; First Lieut. Horace H. Fowler, Horace H. Oley, F. F. Huntington, Second Lieut. Ansel Holmes, Elbert W. Nevins, James C. Bayles, Richard H. Lee, Frank H. Gould, Robert B. Smith. The following named officers will, upon the recommendation of the Board, have six months allowed them in which to study their profession and fit themselves for their position, at the expiration of which time they will again be ordered for examination:—Captain Charles E. Pierce, Captain Wm. R. Hodges; First Lieut. Morris F. Shepard, Frank Powell, Isaac S. Green, F. C. Filkey, J. I. Johnson, Thos. B. Fisk, Chas. M. Whiteside; Second Lieut. S. J. Turax, C. C. Caswell, R. H. Day, Alex. H. Spierre, Danl. F. Allen. The following named officers, having been found unfit to be commissioned officers of U. S. Volunteers, are ordered to be mustered out of the service as unfit for their position, subject to the approval of the President of the United States:—Major Thomas J. Strong; Captains James H. McLaughlin, 16th New York artillery, J. C. Hicks, John H. Otis, Henry C. Sherrill, Capt. Joseph P. Williams, and Aaron W. Beach; First Lieut. Edward F. Richardson, 16th artillery, Andw. S. Holenbeck, 16th artillery; Second Lieut. Frank Burt, 16th artillery, J. D. L. Polhemous, 16th artillery, Wm. T. Eldridge, Nicholas Berger.

SPECIAL Order No. 70, dated headquarters of the Middle Department, March 19th, says: Major H. B. McIlvaine, of the 5th New York Artillery, will relieve Colonel Samuel Graham, of the 5th New York Artillery, as a member of the General Court-Martial, now adjourned to meet in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 21st instant. On being relieved Colonel Samuel Graham will immediately resume command of his regiment. Colonel P. A. Porter will still remain in command of the 2d Separate Brigade, Colonel Graham having waived his right as senior officer in favor of Colonel Porter.

COMMITTEES appointed by the warrant officers of the Navy have been in Washington, urging upon Congress the propriety of giving them rank in the naval service. They ask for the first five years of service the rank of ensign, and after that period that of master. The subject is expected to come up soon in the form of a bill, and as there is considerable opposition manifested by the Naval officers to the proposed innovation, there is a probability of much delay in the passage of the measure.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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GENERAL GRANT AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GENERAL GRANT'S transfer of his headquarters to the Army of the Potomac will restore to that army the primacy which it long held, but was finally compelled to yield to the grand Army of the West, to which the Nation is indebted for the only victories of the war that have been fruitful in great practical results. The work which remains for the latter Army to do is still the foremost in the programme of operations looking to the complete crushing of the military power of the Rebellion; and no performance which we can think of as practicable in Virginia will begin to compare in importance with that which attaches to a campaign on the line of advance from Chattanooga, embracing the largest of the Gulf States and the severance of Rebel communications between the left and centre zones—a result which may be looked upon as involving the turning of the whole Atlantic slope, and its consequent abandonment by the Rebels.

But while it is unquestionably true that, regarded from a merely strategical point of view, the Western theatre of war presents elements of value that do not belong to the sphere of operations in Virginia, we are nevertheless at no loss to find reasons amply sufficient to justify General GRANT in choosing that State as the scene of the opening campaign of the coming season of active operations. The Rebels have chosen to retain in that State the army which is acknowledged to be beyond all comparison their finest; and this army is commanded by the General who by universal accord is admitted to be beyond all comparison their very ablest military chieftain. This army, moreover, covers a point which, though originally of no marked military importance, has yet by force of circumstances, acquired the kind of value that belongs to a national capital. This army has lately been, and is now being strengthened; and there is good reason to believe that it has been the purpose of the Rebel leaders to make another invasion of the Loyal States and attempt once more the capture of Washington. For three years this force has succeeded in neutralizing the energies of the really grand Army of the Potomac, and has repeatedly been able to compel a retrograde movement on its part by a simple manœuvre menacing its communications. This condition of things does not befit the majesty and power of the Army and Nation. If it is bad in a military, it is still more damaging in a moral point of view. It has been suffered so long to continue, only because it has seemed to be unavoidable, seeing that no General arose capable of bringing victory out of the Army of the Potomac; and it has only been brooked at all because the series of brilliant successes achieved in the West covered up for the time the humiliation of our failures in Virginia. And hence we say that a campaign contemplating the defeat of the army of LEE and the capture of Richmond would be one contemplating very high and desirable objects; and we presume considerations analogous to those we have very briefly presented have determined the Administration and General GRANT to make Virginia the summer battle-ground.

There is no doubt that the significance of General GRANT'S assumption of the direct command of the

Army of the Potomac will be fully apprehended by the Rebel leaders, and that they will make the most energetic preparations to accept the great gage of battle which will be offered them. The first fruits of their appreciation of the magnitude of the coming contest are already seen in the fact of LONGSTREET'S retreat into Virginia and in the reports that troops are being brought up from North and South Carolina. It will be their policy to pile up LEE'S battalions and confront the leader who has already dealt them such damaging blows, with all the available force of the Confederacy. It results, therefore, from the very nature of the situation that the impending struggle will be colossal in its proportions and fierce in its nature; nor do we attempt to conceal that General GRANT has before him a task harder than any he has yet attempted, and one that will try his mastership to the utmost.

Fully appreciating this fact, we have, nevertheless, in the leadership of General GRANT a foundation on which to build well-grounded hopes of such a campaign in Virginia, as shall wipe away the shame of the many reverses which the National cause has there suffered. And first among our grounds of encouragement is to be counted the power and the prestige which General GRANT'S presence will add to the Army of the Potomac. The fatal lack of the Army of the Potomac has not been any inherent defect in the body of the army—for in material, discipline, and military spirit, it is beyond a doubt the finest one we have in the field; its weakness has been in its Head. And by this we would not be understood as depreciating the eminent ability of the present as well as of previous commanders of that army; but the restrictions under which every General who has commanded the Army of the Potomac has worked, have been of a kind to prevent his being really its Head. All history proves how easily the noblest elements and the amplest resources can be neutralized and rendered naught by such defects. Indeed, it is hardly by a figure of speech that the commander is called the *Head* of the army; for it is by him alone that its parts and members are vitalized and controlled, and its inert mass made the instrument of his executive will. "The commander," says NAPOLEON in a passage which, coming from another source might well seem extravagance, but which coming from him only serves to mark with trenchant emphasis the enormous importance attaching to this point, "the commander is the *head*—he is everything to an army. It was not the Roman army which conquered Gaul, but CÆSAR. It was not the Carthaginian army which made Rome tremble at her gates, but HANNIBAL. It was not the Macedonian army which marched to the Indus, but ALEXANDER. It was not the Prussian army which defended Prussia for seven years against the three most powerful States of Europe, but FREDERICK." The Army of the Potomac will have in General GRANT a commander whose previous successes are a proof and warranty of his ability, and though we are fully impressed with the moral of our last week's article, in which we endeavored to guard against inordinate expectations of victory, we think we are still authorized in accounting as a substantial ground of happy anticipation the fact that the Army of the Potomac will be under the headship of such tried military skill, energy and experience as are possessed by General GRANT, and that General GRANT'S station is such as to give him free scope for all his talent.

We find a second ground of encouragement in the noble army which General GRANT will have with which to execute his plans and purposes. In numerical strength it will surpass what it has been at any previous period of its history, while the official authority now vested in General GRANT as commander of all the armies of the United States, will enable him to marshal in Virginia all the force he requires. To this end we may expect to see the policy of *concentration* promptly adopted by him. General GRANT has always shown a keen appreciation of that main element of success which consists in bringing to bear a preponderance of force at the actual point of contact—a fact which, by the way, certain inane critics have lately brought forward as detracting from General GRANT'S claim to fame; but which even a slight knowledge of military history would have taught them to be one of the best proofs of good generalship. Furthermore, it is understood that the Army of the Potomac will undergo such transformations in its

organization as will greatly add to its efficiency, mobility and power. We have no desire to outrun official announcement in this regard; but we may say that the proposed changes will strike at the tap-root of one of the prime evils that have afflicted the Army of the Potomac—we mean, plainly, incapacity in certain of the commanders of corps. And, finally, we may mention in this connection, another element of encouragement not less weighty than those already enumerated, but the full importance of which can only be known to those who have an intimate knowledge of the interior organization of American armies. It is this: the *grade* of General GRANT will put to rest forever all that spirit of jealousy, rivalry and ambition on the part of those in subordinate commands that has been the bane of the Army of the Potomac.

Those who know the secret history of that army are aware how fatally powerful a part this thing has played; and it is not too much to say that to it may be traced the failure of more than one well-planned operation. Indeed, it is hardly in the nature of things that it should be otherwise. When subordinate generals are of the same grade as the general of the army, and may themselves hope by adroit management to come into supreme command, some of the strongest passions of our nature are forthwith enlisted in a service which cannot but prove enormously damaging to any army which has the misfortune to be a prey to such influences. It is fortunate that in the case of General GRANT there will be no opportunity for the action of these influences. Commanding the Army of the Potomac, and the Army of the United States, his rank as LIEUTENANT-GENERAL sets him up as a "bright particular star," and puts him on a pedestal which none can hope to reach save by deeds analogous to his own.

Such, we say, are some of the foremost elements of promise in the forecasting of the coming campaign in Virginia, and we think it much more profitable to dwell on them than to emulate the conduct of those who attempt to prescribe plans of operation to General GRANT, or indulge in prophecies of his intentions, which only serve to reveal their own impudence.

THE Navy Department has given its endorsement to the publication of a new system of manœuvring fleets under steam, which, if generally adopted, promises to introduce into the movements of our armies afloat, the regularity and precision which characterizes tactical formation of troops upon land. Starting with the proposition "that the winds, waves, currents, and tides of the ocean present no more serious obstacles to the movements and manœuvres of a steam-fleet, than the inequalities of the surface of the earth present to the movements and manœuvres of an army," the author of this system, Commander FOXHALL PARKER, U. S. N., has bestowed much labor on the adaptation of military to naval tactics. As the result of his labors he promises a work on "Fleet Tactics under Steam," in which he purposes to discuss the whole subject of naval warfare at length. Preliminary to this he has published this "Squadron Tactics under steam," in which he demonstrates the practicability of manœuvring fleets under steam, by an application, with certain modifications, of the rules which govern the movements of bodies of troops on shore; a fleet being handled as an army, whose divisions, brigades, regiments and companies have each their appropriate representatives afloat. A squadron he forms of eight or more vessels, a division of four, and a half division of two. The vessels of the squadron are numbered in regular order from one to eight; the commodore being in number one, the senior captain in number eight, next in rank in number four, next in five, next in three, next in six, next in two, and next in seven. Instead of two lines, as on land, we have, as was to be supposed, but one line, the line abreast, vessels in any other order being designated as in column. These are the main principles of the formation in which it is sought to combine simplicity of formation with celerity of execution.

With the growing importance of our steam navy already developed to formidable proportions, there is need of some such system of naval tactics, in place of those formations which had their origin in the days of the cumbersome fleets of sailing vessels, manœuvred in accordance with geometrical problems worked out on shore, by men who knew more of mathematics than of seamanship. The time-honored works of

PAUL HOSTE and EKINS are of little value in these days of steam marine, when our young naval officer refers to his copy of DARCÝ LEVER, for no purpose but to see how ships were rigged and fitted in the days of NELSON and PERRY. Commander PARKER's adaptation of tactics military to tactics naval, is simple and ingenious. It deserves the attentive consideration of all interested in the subject of naval warfare.

OBJECTION is made to the position taken by this journal in favor of conscription without commutation. The Boston *Advertiser* thinks it would lead to a "wasteful use of the best material of society," although it at the same time acknowledges that it is not safe to trust to volunteering. Now, without discussing the question as to the possibility of "wasting" a man by making a soldier of him, but admitting, as we are very ready to do, that some men are of more service to the country in civil life than they could be in the field, we cannot see how this militates against the position we took. That position was that every drafted man should either go to the war or be represented there by a substitute; that the object of the draft was to recruit men and not greenbacks, which latter, experience had shown to be the main fruit of the old enrollment law with its commutation clause. The privilege of substitution would correct the evil of which our Boston contemporary complains, while it would at the same time satisfy the necessities of the Army. Instead of a money substitute, which we did not need, we asked a personal substitute, which we did need.

We acknowledge that compulsory military service is harsh; that it sunders the dearest ties; that it interrupts the smooth course of social life; that it savors of despotism. War is a despot and a cruel master; but war may be, as with us, the effort of society to save itself from anarchy, which is more cruel and despotic; and to save itself from the greater evil, society must submit to the less. It must bear sacrifice; it must endure bereavement of its noblest members; it must part with some of its choicest freedoms and most cherished rights to appease the monster who, cruel though he be, is to be its saviour and pacificator.

The inequalities of laws are frequent and impossible to be avoided. The trial by jury, of which we boast so much, has its harsh side. But we do not propose to give up juries because their attendance is compulsory. Forced military service is a bitter thing, but if we are truly patriotic we will submit to it rather than to the enemy. The whole question turns on this, finally, Are we, or are we not, to depend on volunteering to recruit our armies? If we are, we want no conscription law; if we are not, then we need a law which shall be effective, and not leave us, like the old one, to the uncertain spasms of the volunteering spirit. Let it be either a productive conscription, or none at all. The argument that even an ineffective conscription tends to promote volunteering is worthless, for a more stringent law would have a stronger influence to encourage voluntary enlistments. In fact, we cannot see how the position can be turned.

AN English Reviewer, in closing a long and able article on the Civil War in America, refers to the fact that, though we have not yet pushed our military successes to the point of final victory, the events of the past three years have wrought changes here which must henceforth place the United States in new relations to other states. "In the greatest silence," it says, "the Americans have become a nation, the States a state, the Congress a Parliament, a party chief a ruler, and train-bands a regular army. Here the war has created something great, which will survive the war. The United States were, up to the present time, only the material for a great power, but now they are one. When the civil war is terminated, and if so, by a victory of the North, the Monroe doctrine—America for the Americans—will rise in a different form. It will claim respect southward as far as *Terre del Fuego*, and northward to the whaling grounds of the Melville Straits. If slavery should be abolished in the South by force of arms, will it be tolerated any longer in Cuba? With the evidently increasing liking for wars of conquest, will the Americans be able to endure foreign toll-bars at the north end of St. Lawrence Bridge at Montreal? And if by that time the French have not

"evacuated Mexico, will they not be helped on their 'homeward route'?"

We leave it to time and events to answer these most pertinent inquiries. In view of a possible reply, after the manner suggested by this English prognosticator, it may be well for those most interested to consider now, while there is opportunity, whether they seriously propose to dispute with us the question of supremacy on the continent where we have so long been accustomed to dominate. If it were policy to maintain the *statu quo* while the United States were but "the material for a great nation," is it wise to disturb it now that they are so fast convincing the most stubborn skeptic that they are a great nation, rich in resources, united and vigorous in action, trained and disciplined to war? If it was the part of wisdom to maintain friendly relations with us when devoted by tradition, policy and interest to peace, how much more now that we are armed and stripped for the fight. With the exception of some occasional elbowing of our British friends across the lakes, as on the Northeastern frontier and at Puget Sound, and the ill-starred and unauthorized expeditions of Cuban and Central American filibusters, we have never been charged with disturbing existing relations on this continent. Nor should we do so; but the status once interfered with by any of the "high contracting parties," it becomes a question of the strongest, and, if it comes to this, we do not fear the issue.

THE suggestions of our correspondent "A. Q. M.," whose letter on "Army Transportation in the Field," we publish in another place, are worthy of attentive consideration by all interested in the subject of relieving our marching columns of the cumbersome wagon trains that now drag with such dead weight in their rear, blocking up the roads, delaying operations and producing an infinite amount of vexation and profanity. It is evident that sufficient attention has not yet been given to this branch of logistics by those competent to detect deficiencies and introduce reform. We are glad, therefore, to publish any suggestions calculated to awaken attention to this subject, confident that it is within the capacity of American ingenuity to devise important improvements in the matter of Army transportation.

ALL of the five great powers of Europe have a trifle of work at present for their armies. Russia has a hard, heavy and tedious labor in Poland; Austria and Prussia are operating extensively against Denmark; and France has some forty thousand men engaged in "pacifying" Mexico. England has the lightest military labor; she has only work for a few thousand red-coats in New Zealand. In few of the nations of Christendom could the gates of the temple of Janus now be closed—if that god had any temples.

DURING the siege of Suffolk, Virginia, by LONGSTREET's forces in 1863, Colonel DERROM, then in command of a New Jersey regiment, devised a new plan for throwing a bridge across the Nansemond, which was tried with such success as to call forth the special acknowledgments of General GETTY for the service rendered. The principle upon which the bridge was built has since been subjected to an equally satisfactory test, we learn, in the case of a trestle bridge thrown across the Passaic River, below the Passaic Falls, in New Jersey. From the extreme simplicity and rapidity of its construction, this bridge would seem to have especial advantages for military use. It is built in sections of about sixteen feet, each resting at its ends on two strong posts, which are, by means of a simple machine on a carriage, set in position. The upper ends of these are made to pass through a cross-beam, the latter being made to stop and rest at any distance above the water desirable. This arrangement is such that the greater the pressure from above the more firmly are the parts held together; while cross-beams are extended from post to pillar, materially strengthening the general fabric. These posts and the cross-beam being duly secured, a number of string-pieces are extended longitudinally, upon which the flooring of the bridge is laid down, when the section is complete and the carriage is moved forward to begin anew. It is claimed that, in active service, three men with two axes, one two-inch auger, and one 14-inch chisel, can construct a trestle in half an hour, or a man trained to it can do the same work with an axe in one hour; a section can be thrown in fifteen minutes. Though thus simple in construction and fragile in appearance, the bridge is capable of great service. The largest field-artillery and siege-guns were hauled, over the Nansemond bridge; and what was a still severer test, columns of

infantry and cavalry were continually marched across, without doing it any sensible damage.

SAILORS who appreciate the importance of good ground tackle, will be interested in the facts developed in a recent debate in the English Parliament, on a bill requiring the testing of anchors and chain cables. Admiral ELPHINSTONE, in supporting the measure, mentioned the striking fact, that out of ten ships driven in a gale from Northumberland to the Dutch coast, all were lost with the exception of one, which, provided with good anchors and cables, rode for seventeen days till the weather mended.

Of nearly one thousand lives and some sixteen million dollars worth of property, lost by the shipwreck of British vessels in 1862, a large proportion, he contended, might have been saved, had the captains of the lost vessels been provided with ground tackle in which they could place full confidence. The bill on which the debate arose, empowers private manufacturers and municipal bodies to erect testing machines for anchors and cables, and thus to make manufacturers responsible for their own work. The cost of one of these machines would not be more than \$150, a trifling sum in comparison with the increase in the value of the cables thus tested. LLOYD's committee and the London Shipowners' Association, and all the great shipowners, as well as the anchor and cable manufacturers throughout England, have given their approval to this measure.

The measure is one well worthy of consideration in this country as well as in England.

MAJOR Frank S. Bond, A. D. C., by direction of Major-General Rosecrans, writes contradicting the charge which has been in several newspapers, to the effect that Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson, of the 13th U. S., gave proof of cowardice at Chickamauga. General Rosecrans says he has no knowledge that such charge has ever been made against Colonel Sanderson, and that he is persuaded, if it has been made, that it is unfounded in truth. That so far as his personal observation went, Colonel Sanderson conducted himself in such a manner as to entitle him to special mention in his official report of the battle of Chickamauga. In his official report of the battle of Chickamauga, General Rosecrans says:—I must not omit Colonel J. P. Sanderson of the regular infantry, who having lately joined us, on those two days of battle, acted as aide-de-camp, and carried orders to the hotter portions of the field.

A WESTERN contemporary, noted for the elegance of its style and its taste in the choice of words, attacks the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, for that "it goes down *kerswaldsh* into 'the slough of despond' the moment it is reminded of the 'approaching political campaign'; and farther assails us as being 'altitloquent' and 'pedagogistical.'" Of course it would be absurd in us to enter into combat with an opponent who flings at our columns verbal projectiles of such gigantic size and remarkable character as these. But we respectfully ask a withdrawal of the charge that we have ever been guilty of such an unmilitary manoeuvre as "going down *kerswaldsh*."

COLONEL TAYLOR, Chief of Staff of the Headquarters of the Department of Washington, has addressed a letter to Corporal Traynor, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, saying: "The Major-General commanding this department desires me to thank you for the gallant and soldierly conduct by which you liberated yourself and comrade while disarmed and in the hands of armed guerrillas. The same manly spirit and action shown by you, if manifested by your comrades, would rid the department of the predatory bands calling themselves 'Confederate soldiers.'" This refers to an occurrence which took place last week. Traynor and a companion were captured near Munson's Hill by four guerrillas and taken into the woods. Watching their opportunity, they seized the guns of the two guards, shot both; and escaped. One of the slain was a rebel lieutenant.

TOO LATE for publication this week, we receive an important General Order, reorganizing the Army of the Potomac, consolidating the First and Third Corps with the Second, Fifth and Sixth, assigning Major-General WARREN to the command of the Fifth Corps, and ordering Major-Generals SYKES, FRENCH and NEWTON, and Brigadier-Generals HENLY, SPINOLA and MEREDITH to report to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT arrived in Washington on the 23d. He was accompanied by his wife and son, and Colonel RAWLINGS, Colonel DUFF, Major RAWLEY and Captain BEDEAU, of his staff. He was to leave immediately for the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. The intended review of the army has been countermanded.

MAJOR-GENERAL McPHERSON and staff left Cairo for Nashville on the 22d. Major-General SHERMAN arrived at Nashville on the 23d. The Senate on the 23d, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Brigadier-General WILLIAM F. SMITH, to be a Major-General of Volunteers to rank from March 9, 1864.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

A NEW school of naval architecture is to be established at Kensington, England.

A BRITISH soldier has been sentenced, at Montreal, to penal servitude for life, for striking a surgeon.

AN Austrian gunboat has captured a Danish merchantman in the Mediterranean, and has left the prize at the island of Cephalonia.

THE whole of the ARMSTRONG guns now in store are to be fitted with new sights before any further issue takes place, which will cause some considerable delay.

THE Prussians maintain that their needle-rifle, which has been much derided of late, answers well in the field, and gives their men a vast superiority over the Danes.

THE demolition of the forts at Vido, in Corfu, commenced on the 19th of February. A large quantity of gun-cotton had been obtained from Austria to be used as an experiment in the operations.

THE English Admiralty have appointed a committee to examine into the merits of certain terrible plans, by the application of which an enemy's ship—nay, a whole fleet—with its guns, stores, and crew, might be blown out of the water in the twinkling of an eye.

THE Danish regular army, including all arms and the garrisons at home and abroad, consists of 72,000 men, 15,000 horses, and about 120 guns. Allowing for contingencies, the Danes might bring into the field an army of 70,000 soldiers, backed by a reserve of 50,000 militia, &c.

IN recognition of the satisfactory conduct of Vice-Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE and Rear-Admiral KUPER in their respective commands, the Lords of the Admiralty have recommended and the QUEEN has been graciously pleased to confer the distinction of K. C. B., of the military order, on these officers.

A GENERAL order has been issued from the Horse Guards, announcing that in consequence of the numerous accidents that have occurred from the use of sails in garrison boats, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, has directed that, as a general rule, in future sails are not to be used in boats manned by troops.

THE English Admiralty have ordered that all heavy Armstrong guns, including 7in. and upwards, are to be in future designated by their calibres, instead of by the weights of their projectiles. The terms "110-pounders," "70-pounders," &c. will consequently cease to be recognized in the British service.

THE *Times* correspondent with the Danish army writes that he does not think there can be any doubt as to the power the Germans have of driving the Danes utterly from the field if they choose to put forth sufficient force for that purpose, although the Danes themselves fondly believe that the subject admits of dispute.

TWO Japanese naval officers, who have been living in Holland for two years to superintend the construction of the ships of war for the Japanese Government, which are now being built at some Dutch ports, have proceeded to the seat of war in Denmark, furnished with letters of introduction to Field-Marshal VON GABLENZ.

THE Emperor of Austria has declared that Galicia is in a state of siege. In his decree he informs the Poles of Galicia that they form an inseparable portion of his dominions, and that he must anticipate any chance of their attempting to realize the nationality principle by dealing with the district as one already in rebellion.

It is reported from Italy that the Austrian government had ordered the men belonging to the 3d and 4th battalions of the 42 regiments stationed in Venetia to rejoin their regiments before the 15th of March. Two more cavalry regiments are also said to have been ordered to Venetia. The army corps in Venetia will number 160,000 men. All the batteries have been provided with rifled cannon.

THE English Government intended to arrest the progress of the iron-clad war vessel building in the Clyde for the Danish Government, but their Minister in London having pledged himself that she should not leave Glasgow without permission, the contractors are allowed to complete her for launching, to prevent the great inconvenience that would arise from her occupying the building slip during her detention.

THE French have a small war on hand in the Senegal country. A large party of men were cut off a short while ago whilst on their way to a blockhouse, and only three mounted men escaped to tell the tale of the massacre. A strong force was instantly organized, and a native hunt commenced. After some days' hard marching the enemy was brought to bay, and ample revenge was taken for an unprovoked assault.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* intimates that the British War Office has under consideration a project for the defence of Canada, which the *Gazette* thinks ought to secure the support of those who think the loss of Canada would be the commencement of a retrograde movement which would eventually reduce Great Britain to the condition of Holland as a state, and satisfy the heart of Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH and his followers.

THE two rams building at Messrs. LAIRD'S, Birkenhead, were recently closely inspected by persons connected with the English Admiralty, it is supposed with a view to purchase. One of them, nearly finished, has two turrets on Captain COLES' principle, with

two guns in each, well fitted in every respect. The iron plating is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. It is supposed that the vessels will be sold to the British or some other Government.

THE English Admiralty have issued an order to the effect that next June twenty-eight lads will be admitted by competitive examination at the dockyards of Woolwich, Portsmouth, and Devonport, for the appointment of Naval Engineers. Candidates must be between the ages of fifteen and sixteen years. Those who pass the competitive examination will serve six years in the steam factory department before taking up the appointment.

THE suspicious steamers which have hailed so many vessels at the mouth of the English Channel, and which were suspected of being Danish cruisers, turn out to be Hamburg steamers, sent out to warn homeward bound German merchantmen of the European war. Should the vessels accosted be found to be German, a large board is immediately exhibited over the steamer's side, on which is painted, "Denmark at war with Germany;" and should the weather be favorable, further news is exchanged.

WE learn by a letter from Dresden that all the valuables contained in the "green vault" in that city, and also the State treasury, have been conveyed for security to the Konigstein fortress. This is a measure which is usually taken in times when danger threatens, and which serves to the public as a barometer of the political atmosphere. Although this precaution proved superfluous in 1850, as the danger feared never declared itself, that fact does not prevent the precaution just taken from making an impression on the public mind.

FIFTY hundred Polish insurgents having occupied the town of Opatow, in the government of Radom, were attacked on the 22d of February at daylight by a considerable Russian force. The engagement lasted the whole day. The Poles, who had barricaded themselves in the houses, inflicted a heavy loss upon the Russians. The latter received considerable reinforcements towards the evening, when the Poles retreated in good order under cover of the night to the forest of St. Croix. Forty houses in the town were reduced to ashes.

THE English target-ship *America* recently sunk from the effect of a steel shot which glanced from the end of one of the armor-plates, and passed through both sides of the ship, making a free passage for the water. As the tide fell the shipwrights were able to stop these and other holes made during the trials; but the hull of the ship is found to be so very much shaken that it was thought necessary to remove all the armor-plates as well as her ballast before any attempt should be made by the dockyard lighters or steam-tugs to float her.

A RECENT trial of rifles in England terminated in favor of the Whitworth weapon. There were five competitors. At five hundred yards the radial deviation of the best firing was as follows—the figures representing decimals of a foot: Henry .43, Whitworth .55 with large bore and .69 with small bore, Storm .67, and Baker .87. At 1000 yards, however, the competition was confined to Whitworth and Rigby, Henry's rifles being disqualified for so long a range. The average radial deviation was as follows: Whitworth, 1.45; Rigby, 1.53.

A COUPLE of 300-pounder smooth-bore guns, with coiled tubes and solid ends, made in the Royal gun factories at Woolwich, England, were recently proved at the Plumstead butt. The first gun proved was fired two rounds, with a charge of 50 lb. of powder and a 60 lb. cylinder shot, and two subsequent rounds with 35 lb. of powder and a 300 lb. cylinder shot. It was then ascertained that the shot could not be driven home. The fifth charge, partially loaded, was extracted, and on examination a flaw was discovered in the inner tube near the breech. The second gun withstood the test well, and will be sighted and prepared for cupola service.

THE Austrians have a considerable number of war vessels afloat to protect their commerce from the Danish cruisers. The screw-frigate *Schwartzenberg*, of 51 guns; the screw corvette *Dandolo*, 22 guns; the gunboats *Seehund*, *Veibich*, and *Wall*, of 4 guns each; and the screw schooner *Kerka*, 6 guns, are cruising in the Mediterranean. In the Adriatic are the screw gunboats *Dalmat* and *Sansego*, of 4 guns each; and the paddle-wheel steamers *Vulcan* and *Fiume* (now being armed for the purpose of cruising in the English Channel and the North Sea); as well as the screw liner *Kaiser*, 91 guns; the screw frigate *Redetzky*, 36 guns; the corvette *Archduke Frederic*, 22 guns; and the paddle-wheel steamer *Elizabeth*, 6 guns.

THE Danish Navy comprises two 84, one 72, one 60, four frigates, four corvettes, one gun brig, and three small craft—sailing vessels; one screw steam frigate of 60 guns, two ditto 42 guns, two ditto ready for launching, three screw corvettes, six screw gunboats, with some smaller vessels; total screws, 67 vessels of 134 guns. Many of the ships are old, but may be made available for home defence. The Danes have a large number of excellent seamen, and many merchant vessels capable of sustaining guns, but their Navy appears to have been neglected, and not kept in a state to meet an emergency that should have been anticipated. The separation of Norway at the peace of 1815 was a severe blow to the naval power of Denmark.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the two Confederate vessels being built at Nantes are now approaching completion, and sea captains with commissions in their pockets, duly signed by the chief of a recognized belligerent power, are waiting in Paris to take command of them, provided the French government do not lay hands on them at the last moment. The works have not as yet been interfered with, but this may be out of consideration for the builders, who, like the builders of the *Pampero*, would be in an awkward fix if stopped midway. Once they complete their contract with the Confederates the French builders will be safe, and if the ships are detained, the agents of Mr. DAVIS will be forced to sell and make the most of weapons rendered useless to Secession.

THE damage which the Danish navy may inflict on Austrian commerce is very considerable. The annual exports and imports of Trieste amount to 136 millions of Austrian florins (367,200,000fr.); 15,000 vessels annually arrive at or leave the Austrian ports. The Austrian mercantile navy comprises 10,000 vessels, manned by 35,000 men. The Prussian merchant vessels amount to 1,800, manned by 12,000 men. Hamburg owns 500 vessels, and its yearly imports and exports reach the value of 336,000 marks banco (621,600,000fr.), and 5,000 vessels arrive at or leave the port. Bremen has 300 vessels; its trade amounts to 130,000,000 thalers (530,800,000fr.). Lubeck imports and exports to the value of 20,000,000 marks (37,000,000fr.); it has 60 vessels, and the annual movement is 1,500. The merchant vessels of Hanover, Oldenburg, and the two Mecklenburgs form a total of about 2,000.

THE Danish consul-general at Leipzig, recently visited the citadel at Magdeburg, where he was very civilly received by the governor, and assured that the Danish prisoners there confined were in every respect treated like his (the governor's) own soldiers. The consul had an opportunity of satisfying himself that this was really the case by a personal inspection of the citadel, which he passed through, attended by the adjutant of the general. At the time there were 180 men present, chiefly Danish Schleswigers, all of whom were quartered in large, light, and well-heated rooms, amply provided with beds. The allowance is the same as that of the Prussian soldiers, consisting of about six cents per day, and an additional penny in times of war, besides tobacco and rum. The officers receive about \$10 per month, and are allowed to visit the city on parole, for which purpose the officers of the garrison have offered them plain clothes. At Magdeburg associations have been formed for making collections for the prisoners, and the consul also proposed to raise a fund privately for ameliorating their position.

THE following statement of the strength of the Austrian and Prussian fleets has been published at Stettin:—The Austrian fleet, exclusive of vessels upon the inland waters of the Empire, consists of one ship of the line, 800 horse-power, 92 guns; five frigates, together 1,800 horse-power, and 194 guns; two corvettes, 460 horse-power, and 44 guns; three schooners, 220 horse-power, and eighteen guns; seven iron-clad frigates, 4,250 horse-power, and 226 guns; ten gunboats, 1,880 horse-power, and 40 guns; ten paddlewheels, 1,500 horse-power, and 36 guns; two steam yachts, 420 horse-power, and 6 guns—in all 40 ships, carrying 656 guns. The Prussian fleet is stated as consisting of four corvettes, each carrying 28 guns; two ditto of 17 guns each; eight large gunboats, with 3 guns each; fifteen smaller ditto with 2 guns each; one yacht, one paddlewheel corvette guardship, carrying 9 guns; two steam dispatch boats, one carrying 2 the other 4 guns; and two steam tugs. An iron-clad is building for the Prussian Government in England. The entire Prussian fleet in commission at present, therefore, consists of 35 vessels, carrying 243 guns.

A DISPATCH from Copenhagen of February 25th, says that a division of five steam transports had left that city for Frederica, having on board three companies of engineers, provisions, and war material. The Danish Government having decided on offering an obstinate resistance, is provisioning the place, and in presence of the eventualities of the future, is placing it in a position to stand the siege. The garrison will be reinforced, without that of Duppel being in any way diminished. The pupils of the military school have suspended their studies to join the army, and have been sent to Frederica. They are to form a select company.

At the close of the Patent Office Fair in Washington last week, President Lincoln, in answer to loud and continuous calls, made some remarks, commencing thus: "I appear to say but a word. This extraordinary war in which we are engaged falls heavily upon all classes of people, but the most heavily upon the soldier. For it has been said, all that a man hath will he give for his life; and while all contribute of their substance, the soldier puts his life at stake, and often yields it up in his country's cause. The highest merit, then, is due to the soldier."

THE discipline in Magruder's army has become so lax that he has issued an order urging upon officers and men the imperative necessity of taking care of their bayonets, however inconvenient it may be for them to do so, and upon the officers the duty of preparing bayonet scabbards out of rawhides. He also says he holds the officers responsible for the conduct of their men, and calls upon them to use their weapons at all hazards against those who attempt to desert, and any who excite mutiny.

ARMY GAZETTE.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT ASSUMES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE U. S.,

Nashville, Tennessee, March 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 12.

In pursuance of the following order of the President:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 10, 1864.

"Under the authority of the act of Congress to appoint to the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army of February 29, 1864, Lieutenant-General ULYSSES S. GRANT, U. S. Army, is appointed to the command of the armies of the United States."

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

I assume command of the armies of the United States. Headquarters will be in the field, and, until further orders, will be with the Army of the Potomac. There will be an office headquarters in Washington, to which all official communications will be sent, except those from the army where the headquarters are at the date of their address.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Isaac R. Dunkelberger, to be captain, June 9, 1863, vice Davis, killed in battle.
First Lieutenant Edwin V. Sumner, to be captain, September 23, 1863, vice Hastings, promoted to the 5th Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Henry Ogilvie, to be first lieutenant, June 9, 1863, vice Dunkelberger, promoted.
Second Lieutenant William Dean, to be first lieutenant, June 9, 1863, vice Ogilvie, the regimental commissary.
Second Lieutenant Reuben F. Barnard, to be first lieutenant, September 11, 1863, vice Bigelow, retired.
Second Lieutenant William T. Pennock, to be first lieutenant, September 28, 1863, vice Sumner, promoted.
First Sergeant Thomas Burns, to be second lieutenant of company I, April 1, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Sergeant Robert J. Ward, of the general service, to be second lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Ogilvie, the regimental commissary.
First Sergeant Camille C. Carr, of company F, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Harrington, dismissed.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Major Innis M. Palmer, of the 5th Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, September 23, 1863, vice Steen, retired.
First Lieutenant David S. Gordon, to be captain, April 23, 1863, vice Starr, promoted to the 6th Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Robert S. Smith, to be captain, April 27, 1863, vice Light, resigned.
First Lieutenant Charles McK. Leoser, to be captain, June 9, 1863, vice Canfield, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Schaure, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Robert Lennox, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Potter, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Edward J. Spaulding, to be first lieutenant, June 9, 1863, vice Leoser, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Michael Lawless, to be first lieutenant, June 9, 1863, vice Spaulding, the regimental commissary.
Private George D. V. Sullen, to be second lieutenant, April 6, 1863, vice Potter, promoted. (Since died of wounds received in battle.)
Cadet Charles H. Lester, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Burnham, promoted.
Ordnance Sergeant James Cahill, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Schaure, promoted.
First Sergeant Charles McMaster, of company I, 4th Cavalry, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Lennox, promoted.
Sergeant James Egan, of company F, 4th Cavalry, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Kerahaw, whose appointment has been cancelled.
First Sergeant Patrick W. Horrigan, of company B, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Lawless, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain Joseph H. McArthur, of the 5th Cavalry, to be major, September 25, 1863, vice Newby, retired. (Since retired.)
Captain Kennard Garrard, of the 5th Cavalry, to be major, November 2, 1863, vice McArthur, retired.
First Lieutenant Le Roy S. Elbert, to be captain, March 11, 1863, vice Morris, promoted to the 5th Cavalry. (Since dead.)
First Lieutenant Andrew J. Alexander, to be captain, September 13, 1863, vice Elbert, deceased.
First Lieutenant Elisha W. Tarlton, to be captain, October 27, 1863, vice Hatch, promoted to the 4th Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant John E. Phelps, to be first lieutenant, October 1, 1863, vice Sachs, the regimental quartermaster.
Second Lieutenant Frederick J. James, to be first lieutenant, October 27, 1863, vice Tarlton, promoted.
Sergeant Major Alexander Sutorius, to be second lieutenant, April 22, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Private William J. Cain, of the 2d Artillery, to be second lieutenant, April 23, 1863, vice Trimble, whose appointment has been revoked.
Sergeant Major George Harrington, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Watts, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain John P. Hatch, of the 3d Cavalry, to be major, October 27, 1863, vice Sturges, promoted to the 6th Cavalry.
First Sergeant Wirt Davis, of company L, to be second lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Hedges, promoted.
Sergeant Francis C. Wood, of company K, to be second lieutenant, May 12, 1863, vice Amory, promoted. (Since died of wounds received in battle.)
Commissary Sergeant Sebastian Gunther, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Healy, deceased.
First Sergeant James Callahan, of company D, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Wood, deceased.
Corporal William Bayard, of company G, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Murray, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Lieutenant Colonel William H. Emory, of the 6th Cavalry, to be colonel, October 27, 1863, vice Thomas, appointed brigadier general.
Captain David H. Hastings, of the 1st Cavalry, to be major, September 23, 1863, vice Palmer, promoted to the 2d Cavalry. (Since retired.)
First Lieutenant Julius W. Mason, to be captain, December 6, 1862, vice Holloway, dismissed.
First Lieutenant Edward H. Leib, to be captain, April 13, 1863, vice McLean, deceased.
First Lieutenant Joseph P. Ash, to be captain, September 25, 1863, vice McArthur, promoted to the 3d Cavalry.
First Lieutenant Leicester Walker, to be captain, November 2, 1863, vice Garrard, promoted to the 3d Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Henry Baker, to be first lieutenant, April 13, 1863, vice Leib, promoted.
Second Lieutenant James Hastings to be first lieutenant, September 25, 1863, vice Ash, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Robert Sweetman, to be first lieutenant, September 25, 1863, vice Hastings, the adjutant.
Second Lieutenant James T. Baden, to be first lieutenant, November 2, 1863, vice Walker, promoted.
First Sergeant Joseph P. Henley, of company G, to be second lieutenant, vice Mason, promoted to captain.
Private Robert P. Wilson, of the 12th Infantry, to be second lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Baker, promoted.
Cadet Kenneth Robbins, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Stoddard, resigned.
First Sergeant Richard Fitzgerald, cavalry recruiting service, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Murat, dismissed.

Private Alfred B. Taylor, of company K, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Brophy, resigned.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Major Samuel D. Sturges, of the 4th Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel, October 27, 1863, vice Emory, promoted to the 5th Cavalry.
Captain Robert M. Morris, of the 3d Cavalry, to be major, March 11, 1863, vice Williams, dismissed.
Captain Samuel H. Starr, of the 1st Cavalry, to be major, April 25, 1863, vice Wright, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Christian Balder, to be first lieutenant, December 23, 1862, vice Coates, the adjutant. (Since dead.)
First Sergeant Joseph Bould, company A, to be second lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Rousseau, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Colonel Israel Vogdes, of the 5th Artillery, to be colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Dumick, retired.
Major William E. Barry, of the 5th Artillery, to be lieutenant colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Nauman, promoted to the 5th Artillery.
Captain James B. Ricketts, to be major, June 1, 1863, vice Vogdes, promoted to the 5th Artillery.
Captain John M. Brannan, to be major, August 1, 1863, vice Arnold, promoted to the 2d Artillery.
First Lieutenant Cornelius Hook, Jr., to be captain, June 1, 1863, vice Ricketts, promoted. (Since retired.)
First Lieutenant Samuel S. Elder, to be captain, August 1, 1863, vice Brannan, promoted.
First Lieutenant Lorenzo Thomas, Jr., to be captain, November 4, 1863, vice Hook, retired.
Second Lieutenant Theophilus B. Von Michalowski, to be first lieutenant, May 23, 1863, vice Kirby, died of wounds received in battle.
Second Lieutenant Redmond Tully, to be first lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Hook, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Edwin L. Garvin, to be first lieutenant, July 4, 1863, vice Woodruff, died of wounds received in battle.
Second Lieutenant Horace L. Pike, to be first lieutenant, August 1, 1863, vice Elder, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Philip D. Mason, to be first lieutenant, September 1, 1863, vice Chetwood, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Tully McCrea, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1863, vice Thomas, promoted.
Cadet Thomas Ward, to be second lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Chetwood, promoted.
Cadet Jacob H. Counselman, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Michalowski, promoted.
Cadet George D. Ramsey, Jr., to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Tully, promoted. (Since transferred to the Ordnance Department.)
Sergeant Edward W. West, of the 14th United States Infantry, to be second lieutenant, October 3, 1863, vice Garvin, promoted.
First Sergeant Michael Leahy, of company C, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Pike, promoted.
First Sergeant John D. Wilson, of company H, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Pollock, deceased.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major Lewis G. Arnold, of the 1st artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Brooks, promoted to the 4th artillery.
Captain Harvey A. Allen, to be major, August 1, 1863, vice Hill, promoted to the 5th artillery.
First Lieutenant George D. Hartau, to be captain, May 23, 1863, vice Mullin, resigned.
First Lieutenant Thomas M. Vincent, to be captain, July 25, 1863, vice Gibson, promoted to the 3d artillery.
First Lieutenant Henry C. Symonds, to be captain, August 1, 1863, vice Hays, promoted to the 5th artillery.
First Lieutenant Henry A. Smalley, to be captain, August 1, 1863, vice Allen, promoted.
First Lieutenant Oliver D. Greene, to be captain, October 1, 1863, vice Molinar, retired.
First Lieutenant Thomas Grey, to be captain, November 4, 1863, vice Carlisle, retired.
Second Lieutenant James S. Dudley, to be first lieutenant, May 23, 1863, vice Hartau, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Theodore Bradley, to be first lieutenant, July 25, 1863, vice Vincent, promoted.
Second Lieutenant William Borrowe, to be first lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863, vice Symonds, promoted.
Second Lieutenant William P. Graves, to be first lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1863, vice Bingham, who vacates his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Breckenridge, to be second lieutenant, August 1, 1863, vice Smalley, promoted.
Second Lieutenant James E. Wilson, to be first lieutenant, October 1, 1863, vice Green, promoted.
Second Lieutenant John H. Calf, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1863, vice Grey, promoted.
Brevet Second Lieutenant John McGilvray, of the 4th artillery, to be second lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Arnold, transferred to the Ordnance Department.
Brevet Second Lieutenant William Egan, of the 5th artillery, to be second lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Rollins, transferred to the Ordnance Department.
Cadet Henry C. Dodge, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Dudley, promoted.
Sergeant John B. H. Smith, Co. L, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Bradley, promoted.
First Sergeant Gustav Dey, Co. F, to be second lieutenant, October 3, 1863, vice Borrowe, promoted.
First Sergeant John Fitzgerald, Co. M, 4th artillery, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Graves, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas W. Sherman, of the 5th artillery, to be colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Gates, retired.
Major Henry J. Hunt, of the 5th artillery, to be lieutenant colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Burke, retired.
Captain Augustus A. Gibson, of the 2d artillery, to be major, July 25, 1863, vice Burton, promoted to the 4th artillery.
Second Lieutenant William C. Cuyler, to be first lieutenant, April 17, 1863, vice Fillmore, dismissed.
Second Lieutenant Louis H. Fine, to be first lieutenant, June 25, 1863, vice Waterman, dismissed.
Brevet Second Lieutenant James Chester, of the 1st artillery, to be second lieutenant, April 17, 1863, vice Cuyler, promoted.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Robert James, of the 4th artillery, to be second lieutenant, April 21, 1863, vice Bolles, deceased.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Robert Floyd, of the 4th artillery, to be second lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Dickinson, resigned.
Ordnance Sergeant Richard Wilson, to be second lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1863, vice Livingston, killed in battle.
Sergeant James Smith, Co. L, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Fine, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Horace Brooks, of the 2d artillery, to be colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Merchant, retired.
Major Henry S. Burton, of the 3d artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel, July 25, 1863, vice Wyse, resigned.
Major Joseph Roberts, to be lieutenant-colonel, August 11, 1863, vice Burton, promoted to the 5th Cavalry.
Captain Abner F. Howe, to be major, August 11, 1863, vice Roberts, promoted.
First Lieutenant Thomas R. Tannatt, to be captain, August 11, 1863, vice Howe, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Henry A. Huntington, to be first lieutenant, May 3, 1863, vice Crosby, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant John M. Stephenson, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1863, vice Wilkeson, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant James Stewart, to be first lieutenant, July 3, 1863, vice A. H. Cushing, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Henry B. Beecher, to be first lieutenant, Aug. 11, 1863, vice Weeks, who vacates his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant Edward Field, to be first lieutenant, August 11, 1863, vice Tannatt, promoted.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Terrence Reilly, of the 2d artillery, to be second lieutenant, March 19, 1863, vice Crayen, deceased.
Cadet John G. Butler, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Huntington, promoted.
Ordnance Sergeant Nicholas Redmond, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Stephenson, promoted.
First Sergeant John Mitchell, Co. B, to be second lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1863, vice Stewart, promoted.
First Sergeant Frederick Fuger, Co. A, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Beecher, promoted.
First Sergeant Claus Steiges, Co. D, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Field, promoted.
Private Howard B. Cushing, to be second lieutenant, November 30, 1863, vice Morris, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Nauman, of the 1st artillery, to be colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Brown retired. Since dead.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry S. Burton, of the 4th artillery, to be colonel, August 11, 1863, vice Nauman, deceased.
Major Israel Vogdes, of the 1st artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Sherman, promoted to the 3d artillery.
Major Bennett H. Hill, of the 2d artillery, to be lieutenant colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Vogdes, promoted to the 1st artillery.
Captain William Hays, of the 2d artillery, to be Major, August 1, 1863, vice Barry, promoted to the 1st artillery.
Captain George W. Getty, to be major, August 1, 1863, vice Hunt, promoted to the 3d artillery.
First Lieutenant Francis L. Guenther, to be captain, July 2, 1863, vice Weed, killed in battle.
First Lieutenant Norman J. Hall, to be captain, August 1, 1863, vice Getty, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Howard M. Burnham, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Snyder, transferred to the Ordnance Department. Since dead.
Second Lieutenant James Gillis, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Scott, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Lloyd M. Harrison, to be first lieutenant, June 16, 1863, vice Veech, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Edmund D. Spooner, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Guenther, promoted.
Second Lieutenant William E. Van Reed, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Hazlett, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Charles C. McConnell, to be first lieutenant, August 1, 1863, vice Hall, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Horatio B. Reed, to be first lieutenant, Sept. 19, 1863, vice Burnham, killed in battle.
Brevet Second Lieutenant Richard Metcalf, to be second lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Burnham, promoted.
Brevet Second Lieutenant James E. Wilson, of the 1st artillery, to be second lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Gillis, promoted.
Cadet Robert Catlin, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863.
First Sergeant Benjamin F. Nash, Co. F, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863.
First Sergeant Lemuel Smith, Co. I, to be second lieutenant, October 10, 1863.
First Sergeant Thomas Burns, Co. L, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Anderson D. Nelson, of the 10th infantry, to be major, March 13, 1863, vice Sprague, promoted to the 11th infantry.
First Lieutenant William H. Sterling, to be captain, July 2, 1863, vice Gilbert, promoted to the 19th infantry.
First Lieutenant Charles H. Fletcher, to be captain, August 1, 1863, vice Huston, promoted to the 11th infantry.
Second Lieutenant William N. Tisdall, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Sterling, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Albert Sabin, to be first lieutenant, August 1, 1863, vice Fletcher, promoted. Since dead.
Second Lieutenant Edgar M. Cullen, to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1863, vice Sabin, deceased.
First Sergeant John Hamilton, Co. A, to be second lieutenant, May 12, 1863, vice Mace, promoted.
Sergeant Daniel F. Callinan, Co. E, to be second lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1863, vice Tisdall, promoted.
First Sergeant Samuel B. Wallace, Co. B, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Sabin, promoted.
Sergeant-Major Thomas Dry, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Wilkins, deceased.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James W. Long, to be captain, February 9, 1863, vice Cushing, who vacates his regimental commission.
First Lieutenant William F. Drum, to be captain, May 1, 1863, vice Marsh, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant William Falk, to be first lieutenant, February 9, 1863, vice Long, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Francis E. Lacy, to be first lieutenant, May 1, 1863, vice Drum, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Byrne, to be first lieutenant, June 9, 1863, vice Grattus, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Daniel W. Burke, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Goodrich, killed in battle.
Ordnance Sergeant Thomas Drury, to be second lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1863, vice Falk, promoted.
Ordnance-Sergeant William W. Mitchell, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Lacy, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Frederick Steele, of the 11th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, August 26, 1863, vice Chapman, retired.
Captain Cuvier Grover, of the 10th infantry, to be major, August 31, 1863, vice Hendrickson, retired.
First Lieutenant Andrew Sheridan, to be captain, February 9, 1863, vice Hopkins, who vacates his regimental commission.
First Lieutenant William H. Penrose, to be captain, September 11, 1863, vice Walker, retired.
First Lieutenant Joseph A. McCook, to be captain, October 3, 1863, vice Dickinson, retired.
First Lieutenant Dangerfield Parker, to be captain, October 20, 1863, vice Alley, dismissed.
Second Lieutenant Charles B. Atchinson, to be first lieutenant, February 9, 1863, vice Sheridan, promoted.
Second Lieutenant John Whitney, to be first lieutenant, February 11, 1863, vice Williams, dismissed.
Second Lieutenant Isaac A. Helm, to be first lieutenant, September 11, 1863, vice Penrose, promoted.
Second Lieutenant James A. Snyder, to be first lieutenant, October 3, 1863, vice McCook, promoted.
Second Lieutenant George K. Pomroy, to be first lieutenant, October 20, 1863, vice Parker, promoted.
First Sergeant William Mitchell, Co. D, second infantry, to be second lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Devoe, dismissed.
Private John A. Winebrener, of the Ordnance Department, to be second lieutenant, November 14, 1863, vice Cain, resigned. Since transferred to the Ordnance Department.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Frederick T. Dent, of the 9th infantry, to be major, March 9, 1863, vice Davidson, cashiered.
First Lieutenant Abner R. Benedict, to be captain, June 8, 1863, vice Hunt, promoted to the 14th infantry.
First Lieutenant Thomas A. Martin, to be captain, July 14, 1863, vice Spride, resigned.
First Lieutenant Avery B. Cain, to be captain, October 19, 1863, vice Bates, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Henry W. Patterson, to be first lieutenant, December 28, 1862, vice Gensel, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Samuel J. Crowley, to be first lieutenant, June 3, 1863, vice Benedict, promoted.
Second Lieutenant George Williams, to be first lieutenant, July 14, 1863, vice Martin, promoted. Since retired.
Second Lieutenant John Miller, to be first lieutenant, October 19, 1863, vice Cain, promoted.
Sergeant-Major Thomas F. Quinn, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Patterson, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Reynolds, of the 14th infantry, to be colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Loomis, retired. Since dead.
Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Butterfield, of the 12th infantry, to be colonel, July 1, 1863, vice Reynolds, killed in battle.
Major Abner Doubleday, of the 17th infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, October 16, 1863, vice Alexander, retired.
Captain Thomas C. English, of the 9th infantry, to be major, Aug. 27, 1863, vice Jordan, retired.
First Lieutenant Simon Snyder, to be captain, July 1, 1863, vice Selden, promoted to the 13th infantry.
First Lieutenant John T. Price, to be captain, August 28, 1863, vice Neill, promoted to the 11th infantry.
Second Lieutenant Samuel L. Barr, to be first lieutenant, April 30, 1863, vice Randolph, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Nelson Thomason, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1862, vice Snyder, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Charles Newbold, to be first lieutenant, August 26, 1863, vice Price, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Hugh Johnson, to be first lieutenant, October 21, 1863, vice Anderson, dismissed.
Sergeant-Major Edward Walsh, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Crolly, resigned.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Porter, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Barr, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward A. King, of the 19th Infantry, to be colonel, August 1, 1863, vice Day, retired.
Major Franklin F. Flint, of the 16th Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, November 4, 1863, vice Whiting, resigned.
First Lieutenant Daniel D. Lyon, to be captain, July 14, 1863, vice Worth, resigned.
First Lieutenant Hamilton S. Hawkins, to be captain, October 20, 1863, vice Booth, promoted to the 14th Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Clarence M. Bailey, to be first lieutenant, July 14, 1863, vice Lyon, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Charles M. Pyne, to be first lieutenant, August 8, 1863, vice Childs, resigned.
Second Lieutenant George B. Drake, to be first lieutenant, October 20, 1863, vice Foster, who vacates his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant Abraham W. Hickley, to be first lieutenant, October 20, 1863, vice Hawkins, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Henry M. Black, of the 9th Infantry, to be major, July 25, 1863, vice Haller, dismissed.
First Lieutenant John W. Magruder, to be captain, July 4, 1863, vice Potter, promoted to the 19th Infantry. (Since dead.)
First Lieutenant Samuel A. Russell, to be captain, August 28th, 1863, vice Pease, retired.
First Lieutenant Charles C. Rawns, to be captain, November 4, 1863, vice Magruder, retired.
Second Lieutenant John Jackson, to be first lieutenant, May 2, 1863, vice Putnam, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Richard R. Crawford, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Miller, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant George McGowan, to be first lieutenant, July 4, 1863, vice Magruder, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Edward R. Ames, to be first lieutenant, August 28, 1863, vice Russell, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Edwin C. Woodruff, to be first lieutenant, September 10, 1863, vice Broom, discharged.
Second Lieutenant Richard Combs, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1863, vice Rawns, promoted.
Sergeant Major Frederick E. Grossman, to be second lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Neuber, dismissed.
Cadet James M. Sano, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Cullen, promoted.
Private Constant Williams, to be second lieutenant, June 29, 1863, vice Cole, promoted.
Ordinance Sergeant Daniel Robinson, to be second lieutenant, August 10, 1863, vice Neuman, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel James D. Greene, of the 17th Infantry, to be colonel, October 20, 1863, vice Morrison, retired.
First Lieutenant Alfred T. Smith, to be captain, October 16, 1863, vice Fisher, promoted to the 17th Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Otis Fisher, to be first lieutenant, October 16, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.
Sergeant Major Joseph K. Wilson, to be second lieutenant, May 7, 1863, vice Means, promoted.
Quartermaster Sergeant Bishop Aldrich, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1863, vice Fisher, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant William H. Jordan, to be captain, December 31, 1862, vice Lumbrel, promoted to the 13th Infantry.
First Lieutenant John D. Devin, to be captain, March 9, 1863, vice Dent, promoted to the 4th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Charles O. Wood, to be captain, May 30, 1863, vice Woodruff, promoted to the 12th Infantry.
First Lieutenant David W. Biddle, to be captain, July 25, 1863, vice Black, promoted to the 17th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Frederick Mears, to be captain, August 27, 1863, vice English, promoted to the 5th Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Edwin Pollock, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Reynolds, who vacates his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant William E. Appleton, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Hughes, who vacates his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant Samuel Munson, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Camp, who vacates his regimental commission.
Second Lieutenant Samuel G. Penney, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1862, vice Jordan, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Edward D. Waite, to be first lieutenant, March 9, 1863, vice Devin, promoted.
Second Lieutenant John E. Yard, to be first lieutenant, May 30, 1863, vice Wood, promoted.
Second Lieutenant George W. Walker, to be first lieutenant, July 25, 1863, vice Biddle, promoted.
Second Lieutenant John H. Boyce, to be first lieutenant, August 27, 1863, vice Mars, promoted.
Sergeant John H. Boyce, of the 11th Infantry, to be a second lieutenant, April 22, 1863, vice Pollock, promoted.
Ordinance Sergeant Timothy Connolly, to be second lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Appleton, promoted.
Hospital Steward Michael J. Fitzgerald, to be second lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Munson, promoted.
Private C. Lamson Smith, of the 5th artillery, to be second lieutenant, June 11, 1863, vice Penney, promoted.
Private John H. Hardie, to be second lieutenant, September 28, 1863, vice Waite, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Edward G. Bush, to be captain, March 13, 1863, vice Nelson, promoted to 1st Infantry.
First Lieutenant William G. Jones, to be captain, June 1, 1863, vice Tracy, promoted to the 15th Infantry. (Since dead.)
First Lieutenant Robert H. Hall, to be captain, August 31, 1863, vice Grover, promoted to the 3d Infantry.
First Lieutenant George W. Vanderbilt, to be captain, September 19, 1863, vice Jones, killed in battle.
First Lieutenant George S. Lauman, to be captain, November 4, 1863, vice Marshall, promoted to the 16th Infantry.
Second Lieutenant William L. Fisher, to be first lieutenant, March 4, 1863, vice Fiesion, cashiered. (Since dead.)
Second Lieutenant William L. Kellogg, to be first lieutenant, March 13, 1863, vice Bush, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Edwin E. Sellers, to be first lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Jones, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Claude S. Robertson, to be first lieutenant, June 12, 1863, vice Butler, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Unacks C. Mackay, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Fisher, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Jesse A. P. Hampson, to be first lieutenant, August 31, 1863, vice Hall, promoted.
Second Lieutenant George Hamilton, to be first lieutenant, September 19, 1863, vice Vanderbilt, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Richard Skinner, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1863, vice Lauman, promoted.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant Adolph Luning, of company C, June 1, 1863, vice Fisher, promoted.
Cadet James R. Reid, June 11, 1863, vice Kellogg, promoted.
First Sergeant John L. Smyth, of company K, August 10, 1863, vice Sellers, promoted.
Sergeant John P. Macy, of the general service, August 10, 1863, vice Robertson, promoted.
Quartermaster Sergeant Theodore Schwan, October 31, 1863, vice Mackay, promoted.
Sergeant Major William Stanley, October 31, 1863, vice Boyce, deceased.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major John T. Sprague, of the 1st Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1863, vice Schriver, appointed inspector-general.
Captain Daniel Hinton, Jr., of the 1st Infantry, to be major, August 1, 1863, vice Floyd Jones, promoted to the 19th Infantry.
Captain Thomas H. Neill, of the 5th Infantry, to be major, August 26, 1863, vice Steel, promoted to the 3d Infantry.
First Lieutenant John C. Bates, to be captain, May 1, 1863, vice Newman, resigned.
First Lieutenant Guido N. Lieber, to be captain, July 2, 1863, vice Barri, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Edward S. Huntington, to be first lieutenant, May 1, 1863, vice Bates, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Francis A. Field, to be first lieutenant, June 20, 1863, vice Colt, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Edward A. Guthrie, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Lieber, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Abram A. Harbach, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Keaton, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Richard Robbins, to be first lieutenant, July 25, 1863, vice Elder, died of wounds received in battle.
Second Lieutenant Wright Staples, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1863, vice Brownell, retired.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Corporal Richard Robins, of company D, 1st battalion, June 27, 1862, to fill an original vacancy.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Christopher C. Augur, of the 13th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, July 1, 1863, vice Butterfield, promoted to the 5th Infantry.
Captain Dickinson Woodruff, of the 9th Infantry, to be major, May 30, 1863, vice Smith, resigned.
First Lieutenant Walter S. Franklin, to be captain, February 6, 1863, vice Wilkinson, dismissed.
First Lieutenant Henry C. Morgan, to be captain, June 15, 1863, vice Mayer, dismissed.
First Lieutenant Benjamin R. Perkins, to be captain, July 17, 1863, vice Lansing, resigned.
First Lieutenant Henry E. Smith, to be captain, September 9, 1863, vice Van Rensselaer, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Urmon, to be first lieutenant, February 6, 1863, vice Franklin, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Richard H. Pond, to be first lieutenant, February 7, 1863, vice Booth, resigned.

Second Lieutenant George Lamont, to be first lieutenant, February 17, 1863, vice Evans, resigned.
Second Lieutenant August Thiemann, to be first lieutenant, April 10, 1863, vice Dewey, cashiered.
Second Lieutenant Madison Earle, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Hoyer, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Emerson H. Liscum, to be first lieutenant, May 4, 1863, vice Josiah, dismissed.
Second Lieutenant Silas A. Miller, to be first lieutenant, June 3, 1863, vice Tracy, deceased. (Since dead.)
Second Lieutenant W. W. Patterson, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Miller, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Jean F. Wagner, to be first lieutenant, July 17, 1863, vice Perkins, promoted.
Second Lieutenant James Jackson, to be first lieutenant, September 9, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Alston, to be first lieutenant, October 28, 1863, vice Carr, resigned.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant James Jackson, of company C, 2d battalion, April 23d, 1863, vice Urmon, promoted.
First Sergeant Thomas L. Alston, of company C, 2d battalion, June 1, 1863, vice Pond, promoted.
First Sergeant Anton Meyer, of company E, 14th Infantry, August 10, 1863, vice Lamont, promoted.
Sergeant James E. Putnam, of company F, 2d battalion, August 10, 1863, vice Thiemann, promoted.
Cadet James H. May, of company A, 11th Infantry, August 10, 1863, vice Earle, promoted.
First Sergeant August Eggenmeyer, of company H, 2d battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Liscum, promoted.
First Sergeant Jacob L. Slough, of company D, 1st battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Carr, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Henry R. Seiden, of the 5th Infantry, to be major, July 1, 1863, vice Ayre, promoted to the 12th Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Harr, to be first lieutenant, May 20, 1863, vice Hill, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Henry L. Beck, to be first lieutenant, June 28, 1863, vice Boles, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Stevens T. Norvell, to be first lieutenant, July 12, 1863, vice Stuart, deceased.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant Charles S. Newlin, April 22, 1863, vice Nelson, promoted.
First Sergeant Roman B. Humphrey, of company A, 1st battalion, June 1, 1863, vice Geary, promoted.
Sergeant James E. Paschal, August 10, 1863, vice Beck, promoted.
First Sergeant William H. Keeling, of company H, 1st battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Norvell, promoted.
Sergeant Major Richard Roman, 1st battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Kopp, promoted.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major John H. King, of the 15th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, June 1, 1863, vice Reynolds, promoted to the 5th Infantry.
Captain Lewis C. Hunt, of the 4th Infantry, to be major, June 8, 1863, vice Williams, resigned.
Captain Levi C. Booth, of the 6th Infantry, to be major, October 20, 1863, vice Sykes, promoted to the 17th Infantry.
First Lieutenant James F. Miller, to be captain, September 17, 1862, vice McIntosh, resigned.
First Lieutenant John McClintock, to be captain, April 30, 1863, vice Watson, deceased.
First Lieutenant Philip Schuyler, Jr., to be captain, July 11, 1863, vice Durkee, resigned.
First Lieutenant David Krause, to be captain, July 31, 1863, vice McCall, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Alonso J. Bellows, to be first lieutenant, September 17, 1862, vice Miller, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Frank W. Perry, to be first lieutenant, February 7, 1863, vice Dix, resigned.
Second Lieutenant George L. Choisy, to be first lieutenant, April 30, 1863, vice McClintock, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Patrick H. Moroney, to be first lieutenant, July 11, 1863, vice Schuyler, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Thomas S. Doehler, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1863, vice Krause, promoted.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Samuel K. Dawson, of the 19th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, July 1, 1863, vice Sanderson, promoted to the 13th Infantry.
Captain Albert Tracy, of the 19th Infantry, to be major, June 1, 1863, vice King, promoted to the 14th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Edward W. Smith, to be captain, February 17, 1863, vice Wood, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Honey, to be first lieutenant, February 17, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.
Second Lieutenant William H. Hellman, to be first lieutenant, October 3, 1863, vice McBlair, retired.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant Theodore Kendall, of the United States Engineers, May 12, 1863, vice Burns, promoted.
First Sergeant Samuel L. Burness, of company B, 2d battalion, June 1, 1863, vice Galloway, promoted.
First Sergeant John Williams, of company C, 1st battalion, June 1, 1863, vice Gray, promoted.
Sergeant Alfred Hedberg, July 21, 1863, vice Honey, promoted.
First Sergeant James P. Brown, of company E, 1st battalion, August 10, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Sergeant Major Orion C. Knapp, 2d battalion, August 10, 1863, vice Decker, resigned.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Lewis H. Marshall, of the 10th Infantry, to be major, November 4, 1863, vice Flint, promoted to the 6th Infantry.
First Lieutenant William J. Stewart, to be captain, May 5, 1863, vice Vinton, resigned.
First Lieutenant Louis M. Hosea, to be captain, October 19, 1863, vice Fairchild, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Samuel E. St. Onge, to be first lieutenant, November 9, 1862, vice Hingham, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Patrick W. Houlihan, to be first lieutenant, December 23, 1862, vice Arnold, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Charles A. M. Estes, to be first lieutenant, January 13, 1863, vice Trowbridge, promoted.
Second Lieutenant William G. Wedemeyer, to be first lieutenant, February 14, 1863, vice Wilson, dismissed.
Second Lieutenant William Mills, to be first lieutenant, February 19, 1863, vice Howland, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Felix H. Torbett, to be first lieutenant, May 5, 1863, vice Stewart, promoted.
Second Lieutenant James A. Hearn, to be first lieutenant, August 31, 1863, vice Cate, resigned.
Second Lieutenant John K. Schiffer, to be first lieutenant, October 19, 1863, vice Hosea, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Martin Mahan, to be first lieutenant, October 21, 1863, vice Clark, died of wounds received in battle.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant Major John K. Schiffer, of the 1st battalion, June 1, 1863, vice Houlihan, promoted.
First Sergeant Martin Mahan, of company D, 2d battalion, June 1, 1863, vice Estes, promoted.
Sergeant John F. Mackey, June 1, 1863, vice Wedemeyer, promoted.
Sergeant Major Walter Clifford, of the 1st battalion, August 10, 1863, vice Torbett, promoted.
First Sergeant Peter J. Coenzler, of company B, 2d battalion, August 10, 1863, vice Mills, promoted.
First Sergeant Charles W. Hosenpiller, of company A, 2d battalion, August 10, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major George Sykes, of the 14th Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, October 20, 1863, vice Greene, promoted to the 8th Infantry.
Captain Thomas G. Picher, of the 8th Infantry, to be major, October 16, 1863, vice Doubleday, promoted to the 5th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Joseph D. Carney, to be captain, May 1, 1863, vice Temple, killed in battle.
First Lieutenant Thomas M. Carpenter, to be captain, May 4, 1863, vice Chester, dismissed.
First Lieutenant Edward Collins, to be captain, May 25, 1863, vice Cady, dismissed.
Second Lieutenant Edward S. Abbott, to be first lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Howell, resigned. (Since dead.)
Second Lieutenant James H. Bradford, to be first lieutenant, May 1, 1863, vice Carney, promoted.
Second Lieutenant James J. Emerson, to be first lieutenant, May 4, 1863, vice Carpenter, promoted.
Second Lieutenant George Lancaster, to be first lieutenant, May 14, 1863, vice Weid, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Frank E. Stimpson, to be first lieutenant, May 25, 1863, vice Collins, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Richard W. Hargrave, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Chamberlain, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant William Ewing, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Abbott, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant John W. Carter, to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1863, vice Howard, dismissed.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant Frank E. Stimpson, of company B, 2d battalion, March 17, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.
Sergeant Richard W. Hargrave, of company A, 2d battalion, April 22, 1863, vice Warren, promoted.
Quartermaster Sergeant William Ewing, of the 2d battalion, May 12, 1863, to fill an original vacancy.
Quartermaster Sergeant John W. Carter, of the 1st battalion, August 10, 1863, vice Menzies, promoted.
First Sergeant John T. Dowling, of company E, 1st battalion, 13th Infantry, October 31, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.
First Sergeant James A. Hopkins, of company F, 1st battalion, 13th Infantry, October 31, 1863, vice Emerson, promoted.

Sergeant Henry F. Rice, of company F, 2d battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Abbott, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Anson Mills, to be captain, April 27, 1863, vice Leavenworth, resigned.
First Lieutenant Andrew S. Burt, to be captain, May 30, 1863, vice Belknap, resigned.
First Lieutenant Morgan L. Ogden, to be captain, August 12, 1863, vice Thurston, resigned.
First Lieutenant Thomas T. Brand, to be captain, September 11, 1863, vice Wood, retired.
Second Lieutenant John T. Adair, to be first lieutenant, March 22, 1863, vice Radcliff, deceased.
Second Lieutenant Henry G. Litchfield, to be second lieutenant, April 27, 1863, vice Mills, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Alfred Townsend, to be first lieutenant, May 30, 1863, vice Burt, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Wilbur F. Arnold, to be first lieutenant, June 30, 1863, vice Gardner, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Reuben F. Little, to be first lieutenant, August 12, 1863, vice Ogden, promoted.
Second Lieutenant John S. Lind, to be first lieutenant, September 11, 1863, vice Brand, promoted.
Second Lieutenant E. N. Wilcox, to be first lieutenant, September 20, 1863, vice Truman, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Samuel C. Williamson, to be first lieutenant, October 10, 1863, vice Brown, died of wounds received in battle.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant John Lane, of company B, 1st battalion, June 1, 1863, vice Hutchinson, promoted. (Since dead.)
First Sergeant Henry C. Pohlman, of company C, 2d battalion, August 10, 1863, vice Litchfield, promoted.
Sergeant Major Isaac D'Isay, of the 1st battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Harding, promoted.
Sergeant Major John U. Gill, of the 2d battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Adair, promoted.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major De Lancy Floyd Jones, of the 11th Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, August 1, 1863, vice King, promoted to the 6th Infantry.
First Lieutenant John H. Potter, of the 1st Infantry, to be major, July 2, 1863, vice Willard, killed in battle.
Captain Joseph H. Butler, of the 7th Infantry, to be major, July 4, 1863, vice Dawson, promoted to the 15th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Thomas Cummings, to be captain, February 9, 1863, vice Gilman, who vacates his regimental commission.
First Lieutenant Robert W. Barnard, to be captain, July 15, 1863, vice Verres N. Smith, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Alfred Curtis, to be first lieutenant, February 9, 1863, vice Cummings, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Charles F. Miller, to be first lieutenant, July 16, 1863, vice Barnard, promoted. (Since dead.)
Second Lieutenant George W. Johnson, to be first lieutenant, September 20, 1863, vice Fogarty, killed in battle.
Second Lieutenant Arthur B. Carpenter, to be first lieutenant, September 22, 1863, vice Miller, died of wounds received in battle.

To be Second Lieutenants.

First Sergeant James H. Gageby, of company G, June 1, 1863, vice Lowe, promoted.
First Sergeant Ezra P. Ewers, of company E, 1st battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Curtis, promoted.
First Sergeant Thomas Davis, of company C, 1st battalion, October 31, 1863, vice Miller, promoted.

TO BE QUARTERMASTER, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Captain Winfield S. Hancock.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASERS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

C. M. Levy, of New York.
First Lieutenant Henry Inman, of the 17th regiment of Infantry, vice Twingley, retired.
Charles H. Peck, of Michigan.
A. J. McGonnigle, of Pennsylvania.
Elisha L. Wadsworth, of Illinois.
J. L. C. Arne, of Massachusetts.
Thomas McCall, of the 32d Iowa Volunteers.
I. R. Coffan, of West Virginia.
John Power, of Pennsylvania.
Ammi Cutter, of Minnesota.
Isaac Platt, of New York.

TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

Martin Evans, of New York.
Major H. F. Hale, of the 6th Michigan Cavalry.
Oscar Adams, of Michigan.
Robert H. Howell, of New Jersey.
Abraham Beeler, of Illinois.
Benjamin L. Hewitt, of Pennsylvania.
W. D. Wheeler, of Massachusetts.
S. L. Yarnall, of Pennsylvania.
Major John F. Waldon, of the 17th Iowa Volunteers.
Robert J. Stevens, of California.
Daniel L. Case, of Michigan.
Charles Moore, of Illinois.
William Stanton, of Ohio.

TO BE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

Woodbury M. Taylor, of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of Captain.

TO BE HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

A. H. Lackey, of Illinois.
James Fitzgibbon, of Illinois.
John C. Gregg, of Pennsylvania.
Paul Wall, of Pennsylvania.
John C. Jacob, of New York.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Second Lieutenant Wm. Riddle, of the 5th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be aide-de-camp, with the rank of major, April 25, 1863, for Major-General J. F. Reynolds.
Captain Philip Lydig, additional Aide-de-Camp United States Army, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major.
Captain Jacob M. Howard, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain.
Lieutenant Wm. A. Southerland, of the 19th Ohio Volunteers, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain.
Commissary Sergeant John A. Knowles, of the 112th New York Volunteers, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain.
Henry A. Uffers, of Missouri, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain.
Captain Joseph L. Stackpole, to be judge advocate, with the rank of major, July 11, 1863, for the Army of North Carolina.

ASSIGNMENT TO COMMAND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.

General Orders, No. 97.

I. Major-General Lewis Wallace, U. S. Vols., is assigned to the command of the 8th Army corps, and of the middle department, exclusive of Fort Delaware.

II. The commanding officer of Fort Delaware will report direct to the War Department, and his post will not be considered as belonging to any geographical department.

By order of the

SECRETARY OF WAR.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

EXTORTION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 19, 1864.

Whereas, it has been satisfactorily proved that John F. Callan, of Washington, did, in the month of January, 1864, take from Edward Mullen, a discharged private soldier of the 46th Pennsylvania regiment, one hundred and sixty-five dollars, in the form of a commission for collecting the sum of two hundred and seventy-two dollars, back pay and bounty due the said Mullen from the United States Government;

Therefore, it is ordered that John F. Callan be not allowed to appear as agent or attorney for the collection of any claim to be paid by any bureau of this department, nor to enter the office of any such bureau. The solicitor of the War Department is requested to cause proceedings to be instituted to recover from the said Callan, for the benefit of said Mullen, the amount of money wrongfully taken from him. By order of the

SECRETARY OF WAR.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending March 19, 1864.

Major Frank Backof, 2d Missouri artillery, to date March 16, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for advising and persuading soldiers to desert, making false musters and returns, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Surgeon E. L. Fenham, 10th Missouri cavalry, to date March 12, 1864, for absence without leave.

Captain Daniel H. Connes, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, to date December 1, 1863, for desertion.

Captain John F. Coulter, Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers, to date March 16, 1864, for drunkenness.

Captain John E. Dillon, First Lieutenant Robert Stockdale, and First Lieutenant James A. Orr, 86th Indiana volunteers, to date March 8, 1864, for drunkenness, desertion of their commands, and unofficerlike conduct, erroneously published March 15, 1864, as Captain John E. Dillon, 33d Indiana volunteers, First Lieutenant Robert Stockdale, 33d Indiana volunteers, and First Lieutenant James A. Orr, 33d Indiana volunteers.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster Robert C. Wilson, 5th Illinois cavalry, to date March 12, 1864, for non-rendition of his accouters.

Second Lieutenant Charles Stierlin, 1st Missouri artillery, to date March 16, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for making false musters and failing to have certain enlisted men under his command punished for committing depredations on the property of a private citizen of Missouri.

Second Lieutenant A. B. Farnsworth, 11th United States infantry, to date February 8, 1864, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission.

The following officers, to date February 24, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without proper authority.

Surgeon William F. McCurdy, 87th Pennsylvania volunteers; Captain Henry Clayborn, 38th Iowa volunteers; First Lieutenant Wm. G. Ashton, 100th Pennsylvania volunteers; First Lieutenant L. Herriek, 9th New York cavalry; First Lieutenant O. S. Brown, 160th New York volunteers; Lieutenant Gustave Scharf, 119th New York volunteers; Second Lieutenant Wm. Tindal, 49th New York volunteers; and Second Lieutenant G. W. McCulloch, 8th Maryland volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Chaplain W. Gibson, 45th Pennsylvania volunteers; and First Lieutenant H. M. Cross, 36th Massachusetts volunteers.

Dismissal approved.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the following case has been approved:

First Lieutenant James H. Brown, 1st Indiana artillery, to date January 25, 1864, for neglect of duty and absence without leave.

Restored to commission.

Captain R. M. Taylor, 12th New York cavalry, heretofore dismissed, is restored with pay from the date at which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled by the Governor of his State.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from March 21, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. V., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them.

For giving duplicate discharges to enlisted men in violation of paragraph 165, Revised Army Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Lynch, 42d New York Vols.
Major Henry M. Allen, 4th New York Vols.
Colonel Andrew T. McReynolds, 1st New York cavalry.
Captain R. G. Prendergast, 1st New York cavalry.

Absence without leave from Camp Parole since January 30, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Lewis Kuster, 9th Ohio Vols.

For improperly enlisting a minor.

Captain James A. Harris, 4th Ohio cavalry.
Captain S. R. Clark, 5th Independent Battalion, Ohio cavalry.

Disobedience of orders.

Colonel William T. Lynch, 58th Illinois Vols.

Absence without leave.

Captain L. M. Sargeant, 1st Massachusetts cavalry.
Captain J. F. Baker, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers, charged with offences and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases:—

Major J. S. Smith, 10th Illinois cavalry.
Captain J. C. Nibarger, 10th Illinois cavalry.
Lieutenant G. A. Bruce, 10th Illinois cavalry.
Captain W. P. Dye, 5th New York cavalry.
Lieutenant D. B. Merriman, 5th New York cavalry.
Captain W. F. Wiggins, 49th New York Vols.
Lieutenant W. R. Russell, 4th Vermont Vols.
Lieutenant George W. Moore, 11th Pennsylvania Vols.
Lieutenant Samuel Haynes, 45th Pennsylvania Vols.
Lieutenant L. D. Seelye, 45th Pennsylvania Vols.
Assistant Surgeon A. Mass, 100th Pennsylvania Vols.
Lieutenant R. P. Craven, 100th Pennsylvania Vols.
Captain Lyman Richardson, 1st Nebraska cavalry.
First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster C. C. Adrian, 1st Maryland Vols.

Second Lieutenant James G. Glynn, Co. A, 174th New York Vols.
Captain N. H. Owens, Commissary Subsistence of volunteers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army as having failed to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, for which he was published officially February 22, 1864, is hereby notified that he is exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States, he having made satisfactory explanation in his case to the Adjutant-General's office.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Lieutenant Henry B. Seely, to be a Lieutenant commander in the United States Navy, vice Lieutenant Commander Dawson Phenix, deceased.
Assistant Paymaster Caspar Schenck, to be a paymaster, in the United States Navy, from January 6, 1864, vice Paymaster Charles Murray, on retired list.

TO BE PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.

Asaph Hall, of Massachusetts.
Wm. Harkness, of New York.

ENIGNS TO BE LIEUTENANTS AFTER FEBRUARY 22, 1864.

W. R. Bridgman, A. H. McCormick, H. L. Johnson, Albert S. Barker, M. W. Landers, Chas. S. Cotton, Charles F. Blake, James Wallace, J. R. Bartlett, O. A. Bacheller, John H. Read, Morrill Miller, F. J. Nalle, F. Pearson, E. N. Kellogg, Silas W. Terry, Richard S. Chew, Henry J. Blake, H. T. French, La Rue P. Adams, John J. Read, Edward C. Hazeltine, Walter Abbott, H. B. Rumsey, D. D. Wimple, George M. Brown, G. W. Wood, C. W. Tracy, Gouverneur K. Haswell, and Charles D. Jones.

MARINE CORPS.

Captain William L. Shuttleworth, to be a major, vice Major Josiah Watson, deceased.
First Lieutenant George P. Houston, to be a Captain in the Marine Corps, from the 6th of February, 1864, vice W. L. Shuttleworth, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Robert O. N. For, to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 6th of February, 1864, vice G. P. Houston, promoted.
Edward C. Gabaudan, of New York, twenty-one years old, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.
William L. Muse, of Maryland, twenty-one years old, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.
Isaac H. Washburne, of Maine, in his twenty-first year, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.
A. B. Young, of Massachusetts, twenty-three years old, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.
F. D. Webster, of New Hampshire, twenty-two years old, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.
J. W. Haverstick, of Pennsylvania, twenty-one years old, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.
J. B. Bresse, of Illinois, twenty-one years old, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeons H. D. Burlingham, W. R. Richardson, A. C. Rhodes, A. S. Oberley, Arthur Mathewson and E. M. Wells, to examination for promotion.
Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Stels, to the receiving ship at New York.

Lieutenant-Commander A. A. Semmes, to ordnance duty at Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. Mitchel, to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for duty.

Assistant Surgeon Louis De Zenzen, to the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, New York.

Assistant Surgeon Matthew Chalmers, to the *Catskill*.

Paymaster Thomas C. Masten, to the practice ship *Macedonian*.

Assistant Paymaster George A. Lyon, to the *Conemaugh*, vice Paymaster George Lawrence, detached and ordered North.

Paymaster G. F. Cutter, to the Boston Navy Yard, as inspector of provisions and clothing, vice Paymaster Joseph Wilson, detached and ordered to special duty.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard L. Law, to the command of the *Cyane*, Pacific Squadron, vice Lieutenant Commander Paul Shirley, detached and ordered North.

Paymaster Rufus Parks to special duty at New York.

Lieutenant-Commander P. C. Johnson, to the Naval Academy.

Carpenter George W. Elliott, to the *Michigan*.

Commander Henry Rolando, to temporary duty at the Baltimore Naval Station.

DETACHED.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph N. Hyde, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *San Jacinto*.

Second Assistant Engineer Wm. W. Harper, from the *Cumberland* and ordered to the *Matlabeset*.

Assistant Surgeon A. B. Judson, from the *Nantucket* and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Ackley, from the *San Jacinto* and ordered North.

Ensign H. J. Blake, from the *Niagara*, and ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Paymaster George Lawrence, from the *Conemaugh* and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer Richard D. Dodge, from the *Pequot* and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Ensign Richard S. Chew, from the *Niagara* and ordered to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Gunner R. J. Hill, from South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and ordered to duty at Naval Magazine, New York.

Captain A. L. Case, from duty at Washington and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Paymaster Charles W. Abbott, from special duty at New York and ordered to the Naval Academy, vice Paymaster H. M. Hieskell, detached and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Gillis, from the command of the *Commodore Morris*, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Third Assistant Engineer H. D. Potts, from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the *Pinola*.

Second Assistant Engineer William C. Seldon, from the *Port Royal* and ordered North.

Carpenter William M. Layton, from special duty in New York and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Hubbard, from the *Unadilla* and ordered North.

Surgeon C. J. Cleborne, from the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

Commander N. C. Bryant, from special duty at New York and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles F. Marsland, from the *Lackawanna* and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer John Everding, from the *Pinola* and ordered North.

RESIGNED.

Bontswain John Ross.

REVOKED.

Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Morrison's orders to the *Iuka*, have been revoked.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign F. H. Wilkes, from the *Alleghany* and waiting orders.

Acting Master A. M. Keith, from the *Iuka* and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Acting Master John D. Robertson, from the *Savannah* and ordered to the *Iuka*.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Wm. B. Lewis, and S. S. Green, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry L. Dearing, from the *Ohio* and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

APPOINTED.

Edward J. Bingham and Thomas J. Reed, Acting Assistant Surgeons, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Edward M. Corson, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Nantucket*.

Horace Penny, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Saco*.

John S. Ramsay, Frederick Kreckler, Henry A. Danker and Joseph W. Newcomer, Acting Assistant Surgeons, and waiting orders.

James A. Boynton, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Cornubia*.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensigns T. W. Davis and Henry H. Brownell, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

DISMISSED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer D. J. Lamberton, of the *Stars and Stripes*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

James Bryan, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from the operations of special orders No. 93, February 23, 1864, of War Department, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General of the Department of the Monongahela, for assignment to duty.

Surgeon Barnard Benet, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty at the General Hospital at Pittsburgh, Penn., and ordered to proceed without delay to Louisville, Ky., and report in person to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, U. S. A., for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward Robert J. Mulhern, U. S. A., has been ordered to proceed without delay to San Antonio, New Mexico, and report in person to Surgeon O. M. Bryan, Medical Director, for assignment to duty at Los Pinos, New Mexico, or such other point as his services may be required.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. A. Banks, U. S. Vols., has been ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General of the Department of West Virginia, for assignment to duty with batteries B and L, 5th U. S. Artillery.

Assistant Surgeon S. A. Starrow, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General of the Department of the Susquehanna, for assignment to duty.

Surgeon W. S. King, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Ohio, and ordered to report by letter to Surgeon Charles B. Tripler, U. S. A., Medical Director, Northern Department, for assignment to duty as Superintendent of Hospitals at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hospital Steward Samuel Haight, U. S. A., has been ordered to proceed without delay to Paducah, Ky., and report in person for duty to Surgeon H. P. Stearns, U. S. Vols., in charge of General Hospital at that place.

Hospital Steward Jacob Fensterer, U. S. A., now on duty at De Camp General Hospital, New York, has been ordered to report in person without delay for duty to the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

The following Hospital Stewards, U. S. A., have been relieved from their present duties and ordered to proceed without delay to Key West, Fla., and report in person for duty to the commanding General District of Key West and Tortugas:—Bradford S. Thompson, now on duty in New York city; R. H. McCarthy, now on duty at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Va.; J. H. D. Shaw, now on duty at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon J. T. Carpenter, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty at Cincinnati, Ohio, and ordered to proceed without delay to Louisville, Ky., and report in person to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon B. Knickerbocker, U. S. A., has been relieved from temporary duty in Filbert street Hospital, Philadelphia, Penn., and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding General of the Army of the Potomac.

Hospital Stewards James Leonard, Michael O'Brien, Wm. Logan, Edward Harris and Charles Steelhammer, recommended for promotion, have been ordered to present themselves before the board of officers ordered to convene March 10, 1864, by special orders No. 91, February 25, 1864, from War Department.

Hospital Steward Thomas Byrnes, U. S. A., has been ordered to report in person without delay for duty to Surgeon T. A. McParlin, U. S. A., Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

Surgeon Gideon S. Palmer, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty at Benton Barracks at St. Louis, Mo., and ordered to proceed without delay to Louisville, Ky., and report in person to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, U. S. A., for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon C. J. Wilson, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to report to the commanding General of the Army of the Potomac, for assignment to duty.

Surgeon John F. Head, U. S. Vols., in addition to his other duties has been ordered to relieve Surgeon Wm. Grinstead in his duties at Cincinnati, Ohio. Surgeon Wm. Grinstead, on being relieved, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Louisville, Ky., and report in person to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, for assignment to duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The leave of absence granted Surgeon D. Bache, U. S. A., in special field orders No. 41, headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn., February 10, 1864, has been extended twenty days.

Permission to visit Washington City has been granted Assistant Surgeon Ely McClellan, U. S. A.

Surgeon P. A. Jewett, U. S. Vols., has been granted leave of absence for ten days, with permission to visit Washington City.

Surgeon Frank M. Heister, U. S. Vols., has been granted leave of absence for thirty days, on account of ill health.

Hospital Chaplain F. A. McNeill, U. S. A., has been granted leave of absence for thirty days.

RESIGNED.

Surgeon J. C. Dalton, U. S. Vols., has resigned.

REVOKED.

So much of special orders No. 103 of War Department as directs Hospital Steward Rudolph Knapp, U. S. A., to report to Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Lyman, Medical Director, U. S. A., at New York city has been revoked.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brigadier-General Julius White, U. S. Vols., has been authorized to grant furloughs to convalescent enlisted men at Post Hospital, Springfield, Ill., and to order them to report at the expiration of their furlough, if not fit for field duty, to the nearest U. S. General Hospital.

Captain J. C. Peterson, 16th U. S. Infantry, Assistant to the Provost-Marshal-General, has been directed to examine the inmates of hospitals and convalescent camps in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and the Department of the Cumberland, with a view to a selection of men for the Invalid Corps and their transfer under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General to such points as their services may be required.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Privates Calvin Martin, Co. H, 12th Penn. Reserves; James O. Bass, 2d New York Vols.; Benjamin Selleck, Co. B, 22d Wisconsin Vols.; George M. Wilson, Co. K, 28th Iowa Vols.; J. Chiverton, Co. F, 11th New York Vols.; Theodore L. Lewis, Co. B, 22d Massachusetts Vols.; George Wackerhagen, Co. L, 160th New York Vols.; and George W. Fisher, Co. D, 85th Penn. Vols., have been honorably discharged the service, with a view to their enlistments as Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army.

Hospital Steward Oscar Palmer, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters, has been honorably discharged the service, to enable him to accept the appointment of Assistant Surgeon of the same regiment.

Hospital Steward John M. Whitney, U. S. A., has been honorably discharged the service.

Hospital Steward Charles W. Olson, U. S. A., has been honorably discharged the service, to date November 5, 1863, the day prior to his muster into service as Assistant Surgeon 14th U. S. Colored Troops.

Hospital Steward John W. McFadden, U. S. A., now at Jackson Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., has been discharged the service.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following notices have appeared during the past week:—

ATLANTIC COAST, CHARLESTON BAR.—SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR CROSSING THE BAR.

A Lightship is moored in six fathoms off Charleston Bar. She is painted white, with the name "Charleston Bar" in large black letters on each side. She shows no lights at present, but carries two black daymarks, one at each masthead.

From the Lightship.

1. Lightship off Port Royal bears SW $\frac{1}{4}$ W, distant 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

2. Army Signal Tower, N end of Folly Island, W $\frac{1}{2}$ S, distant 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

3. Army Signal Tower, N end of Morris Island, W by N, distant 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

4. Fort Sumter, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ N, distant 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

5. Outer Buoy, Rattlesnake Shoals, NE $\frac{1}{2}$ N, distant 6 miles.

Vessels coming in from sea will steer for the Lightship; and on coming up with her will steer in west over the Bar, passing in succession on either side of four Buoys, all painted in black and white perpendicular stripes.

The outer and inner Buoys are First Class Nun Buoys; the others are Second Class Buoys.

The distance from the Lightship to the outer Buoy is a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ (0-5) mile; from the outer to the inner Buoy is nearly 2 (1-87) miles. The Buoys are moored in 20, 16, 12 and 7 feet, at mean low water respectively.

The best sailing line is within 150 feet of the Buoys, on either side, where will be found 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet at mean low water. Mean rise and fall of tide 5 feet. Strong or long continued W winds reduce the water upon the Bar from 1 to 2 f-ct.

The flood and ebb set across the sailing line over the Bar, and should be allowed for.

Vessels drawing 12 to 14 feet may cross at any time after half flood, but should not attempt to cross after the first quarter of the ebb, as the tide falls most rapidly upon the Bar at the time.

Vessels drawing 15 to 16 feet should cross the Bar during the last quarter of the flood, and should not wait for high water.

After passing the inner Buoy, vessels bound to the anchorage of the fleet off Fort Wagner will steer N $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and anchor in 5 to 6 fathoms.

If intending to anchor off Lighthouse Inlet, steer from inner Buoy NW by W $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and anchor in 3 fathoms.

Good holding ground in five fathoms, at mean low water, with soft, sticky bottom, will be found near the outer Bar Buoy.

All bearings are magnetic, and distances in nautical miles.

Buoys placed in January, 1864, by

C. O. BOUTELLE, Assistant Coast Survey,

Acting Lighthouse Inspector.

Notice is hereby given that the Spindle placed to mark sharp rocks, approach to Saco, Me., was carried away in the late gale. A Spar Buoy will be set to mark the danger until further notice.

The Lower Buoy, placed to mark the entrance to Saco River, Me., has broken from its moorings and gone adrift. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

H. K. HINKLEY, Lighthouse Clerk, 1st dist.

Portland, March 17, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the South Shoal Lightvessel, which parted her moorings on the 12th ult. has been replaced upon her station.

On the 1st of April, or as soon thereafter as possible, the Nun and Can Buoys belonging in the Harbors, Bays and Sounds will be replaced, and the Spar Buoys now occupying their stations removed.

A sunken vessel lies in an E by N direction from Cross Rip Lightvessel, distant a quarter of a mile, and in the track of vessels bound East or West.

A Third Class Nun Buoy, with red and black horizontal stripes, will be immediately stationed to mark the danger.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

JOHN MARSTON, Lighthouse Inspector.

Boston, March 19, 1864.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

SHERWOOD-ANDERSON.—In Baltimore, on the 31st inst., by Rev. C. M. Parkman, WILLIAM R. SHERWOOD, U. S. N., to Miss JENNIE, only daughter of Wm. E. Anderson, of Baltimore, Md.

SULLIVAN-RANDOLPH.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, March 18th, by Rev. J. Sullivan, Colonel WILLIAM SULLIVAN, of the 26th Regiment U. S. C. T., to MARY L. F., daughter of Hugh F. Randolph, late of that place.

STUART-POWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 18th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Brown, Captain J. STUART, of the Fifty-first Infantry, N. Y. Vet. Co., to SARAH A. POWELL.

WATSON-MARTIN.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 21st, by Rev. Edgar M. Levy, Mr. ARTHUR EATON, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., to GENEVIEVE ELIZABETH, daughter of Hy. G. Martin, Esq., of Washington Heights, N. Y.

FITZGERALD-BERRY.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, March 24th, by Rev. J. Whelan, Mr. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. N., to Miss LOUISA B. BERRY, both of Philadelphia.

SILSON-WALWORTH.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on the 18th inst., by Rev. H. S. White, Chaplain, Colonel HENRY T. SILSON, of the Fifth Regiment R. I. Artillery (of Providence, R. I.), to Miss NETTIE W. WALWORTH, of Elmira, N. Y.

FISHER-CAUSTON.—In Washington, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Father McNally, Captain HENRY FISHER, U. S. A., to Miss ALICE K., youngest daughter of James H. Causton, of Washington.

BENNING-HARRIS.—In Cincinnati, on Feb. 11th, 1864, Captain WILLIAM BENNING, of the Thirtieth U. S. Colored Troops, to Miss SARAH HARRIS, of Dixon County, Tenn.

MARTIN-SYKES.—By Rev. B. R. Loxley, March 17th, 1864, Lieutenant SYLVESTER H. MARTIN, of the Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Miss SARAH SYKES, all of Philadelphia.

MAGGI-DE MONTIEL.—In Boston, on the 15th inst., Colonel ALBERT C. MAGGI, to Madame VICTORIE DE MONTIEL, both of Boston.

DIED.

ELLIS.—In Philadelphia, on Friday evening, March 4th, 1864, MARY ELLIS, wife of Henry Snyder, U. S. N., aged twenty-four years.

ODDEN.—On Sunday morning, March 21st, of consumption, Wm. H. ODDEN, late Chief Engineer of the U. S. gunboat *Bernardo*, aged thirty years, one month and ten days.

GORMAN.—On Sunday, March 21st, Captain EDWARD GORMAN, late of the 17th Regiment N. Y. Vols., of consumption, aged thirty-three years and eight months.

DORRIS.—At New Orleans, on Thursday, March 3d, 1864, Captain JOHN H. DORRIS, 13th Regiment N. Y. Vols., aged twenty-seven years, five months, and fourteen days.

FATTEH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 16th, of consumption, WILLIAM W. second son of Wm. D. Fattah, late officer of New York Volunteers and United States Navy, aged twenty-seven years.

MOORE.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, 13th inst., Mrs. MARY M. MOORE, aged thirty-nine years, wife of Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Moore, of the 34th N. J. Vols.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—cor. F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, 433 1/2 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 224 Army Corps—cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel J. H. Smith, Inspector General—War Department.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain J. M. Moore, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller, Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—304 H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph F. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Bell—office, 232 G street.

Medical Department.

Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General—Office corner 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant Colonel John M. Cuyler, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Rev. Dr. Samuel's College Building, corner 17th and D streets.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector Department of Washington—Office, 25 Louisiana avenue.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 15th and 16th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 15th and 16th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge office of volunteer soldiers, corner 15th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Office corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General C. A. Augur, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania Ave.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 19th and I sts.

Captain H. W. Smith, A. G., Discharge Office for Department—152 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 15th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Brigadier General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th street.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of 24th street.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—corner 15th and H streets.

Brigadier General Jas. H. Wilson, in charge of Cavalry Bureau—Office, 374 H street, Demanoux or Chain Buildings.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 15th and G streets.

Major C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—331 17th street, opposite War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 212 F street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sunday, in a frame building on the space between 15th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officer published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leave of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Augur, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth—and a half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington.

Guastavus V. Fox, Asst. Sec'y.

William Aiken, Chief Clerk.

Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Commander Albert N. Smith, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Navigation.

Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Davis, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

John Lenthall, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Horatio Bridge, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

William Whelan, Chief of Bureau.

Officers Commanding Squadrons.

Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, commanding Western Gulf blockading squadron, New Orleans.

Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, commanding West India squadron, Havana.

Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commanding Pacific squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Theodore Bailey, commanding East Gulf blockading squadron, New Orleans.

Acting Rear-Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, commanding North Atlantic blockading squadron, Hampton Roads.

Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic blockading squadron.

Rear-Admiral D. B. Porter, commanding Mississippi Squadron.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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Sent free by mail to any address on receipt of the price.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

March 19, 1864.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in such quantities only and at such times as may be required or ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, the quantities of the different articles and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.	Philad'a.
Rice, lbs.....	50,000	75,000	—
Dried Apples, lbs. 55,000	—	50,000	—
Sugar, lbs.....	225,000	250,000	—
Tea, lbs.....	3,000	—	1,700
Coffee, lbs.....	—	300,000	—
Beans, galls.....	30,000	30,000	15,500
Molasses, galls.....	18,000	7,000	—
Vinegar, galls.....	12,000	—	—

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid Navy Yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated June 13, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts to the offices of the several Commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

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THE UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

AND

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Officers of the Army and Navy will find in this Journal the only paper in the United States exclusively devoted to Military and Naval affairs, and the only one in their interest which has ever secured sufficient circulation and influence in this country to enable it to meet the want so long felt, of an organ which should adequately represent them in the Press. Starting under the most favorable auspices, enjoying the encouragement and aid of the best professional talent in the country, avoiding politics and partisanship of all kinds, and devoting itself with singleness of purpose to the impartial discussion of military questions, and to the dissemination of correct information, it has, in less than six months, established its position as the authoritative organ of military discussion and criticism in the United States. The rapidity with which it has secured a circulation, hardly excelled by that of any paper of its class in the world, and the sagaciousness with which it has been greeted in the Army and Navy, and by the more intelligent of civilians, witness to the necessity for such a Journal, and afford gratifying evidence that the effort to establish a paper which should stand side by side in ability and completeness with the best of the military Journals of England and France, has not been in vain. As a Gazette of Military and Naval matters, it is proving itself indispensable to every soldier and sailor; while to every intelligent observer of the war it must be invaluable for its accurate history of military operations, and for its judicious suggestions and discussions. Its articles are from the pens of the ablest military writers, and its special professional information is fuller, more accurate, and scientific than that of any periodical ever issued in this country.

Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press we have room only for the following:

From Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE.

"I have received several numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and have noted with satisfaction the evidence they bear of the promise of usefulness to the journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance."

From Major-General W. H. FRENCH.

"To say that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is commendable with what should be a representative of our present great military establishment, is what I really think."

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